

## **Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

RTI/3943-32/FR-03

LONG TERM PARTICIPATION IN  
THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM  
BY WORK REGISTRANTS

FINAL REPORT  
VOLUME I  
APPENDIX

Prepared by:

Charles L. Usher  
Harlene C. Gogar  
Helen P. Koo

September 29, 1989

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
APPENDIX A: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY SITES DURING THE STUDY PERIOD .....	A-1
APPENDIX B: CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLE WORK REGISTRANTS AND THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.....	B-1
APPENDIX C: FOOD STAMP WORK REQUIREMENTS IN THE STUDY SITES .....	C-1
APPENDIX D: MULTIVARIATE HAZARDS MODELS OF THE EFFECTS OF INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS ON PARTICIPATION .....	D-1
APPENDIX E: DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS .....	E-1

## **Appendix A**

### **CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY SITES DURING THE STUDY PERIOD**

The data for this study were collected at four local welfare offices, two located in Alabama and two located in the State of Washington. In the following discussion, we provide a comparative description of the the study sites, focusing on the period during which the sample households initially began receiving food stamps. We discuss three sets of issues: 1) prevailing work registration policies and practices; 2) trends in Food Stamp Program participation; and 3) national, State, and local economic conditions. This description of the study sites provides a context within which our findings can be interpreted.

#### **Work Registration Policies and Practices**

The entry period from which households were sampled was chosen to minimize overlap with the implementation of Food Stamp Employment and Training Program (E&T) regulations in April 1987, but to ensure accessibility of food stamp case records, which are subject to a three-year record-retention requirement. During early 1986, Alabama and Washington followed the practice of many State food stamp agencies in contracting with the Employment Service (ES) to process work registrations (i.e., receive and file the ES-511 work registration form), to make an assessment of job readiness and classify registrants accordingly, and to monitor work registrants' job search.

Based on our interviews with State and local food stamp and ES officials in the four sites, the work registration and job search process was carried out in a very similar fashion in all sites. When eligibility workers determined that a member of an applicant household was not exempt from work registration requirements, they would prepare an ES-511 and send it to the ES office. A member of the ES staff would schedule appointments for the work registrants and notify them of their obligation to undergo an assessment of their job readiness. Failure to attend the first scheduled appointment brought a warning letter that designated another appointment. If the work registrant failed to meet the second appointment, it was grounds for the ES to send a letter to the food stamp office notifying them of the work registrant's failure to comply with work registration requirements. Similar letters could be sent if a work registrant failed to carry out the job search in a satisfactory manner, or refused to accept a legitimate offer of employment.

Based on other reports (e.g., Urban Institute, 1986), this approach was common to many States at the time. Nevertheless, one practice in the State of Washington did deviate from the norm, and it has implications for the study. Specifically, food stamp eligibility workers did not complete an ES-511 or take any other action to register households with one-month certification periods. This is consistent

with current E&T program regulations, 7 CFR 273.7 (1)(iv)(A)(2)(i), which state, "Persons who have participated in the Food Stamp Program for 30 days or less may be exempted from participation." According to local officials in Washington, the policy they applied in 1986 enabled them to avoid having to require transient participants to register for work, believing that they were likely not to remain in the area or comply with the requirement.

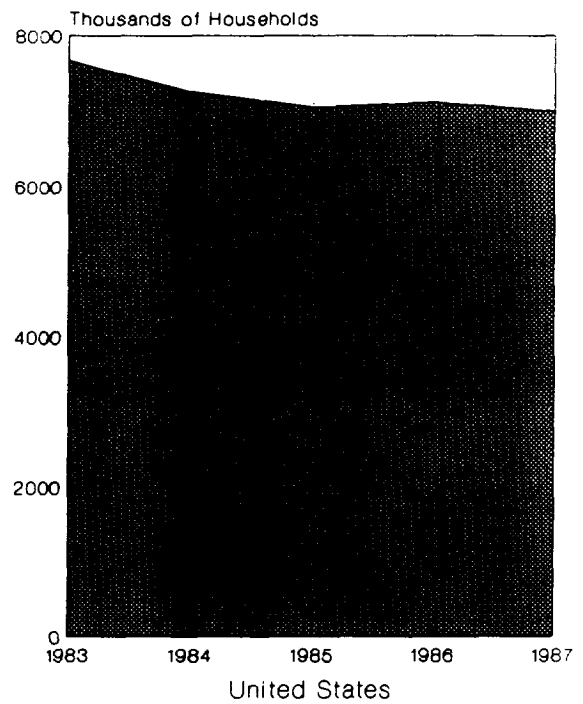
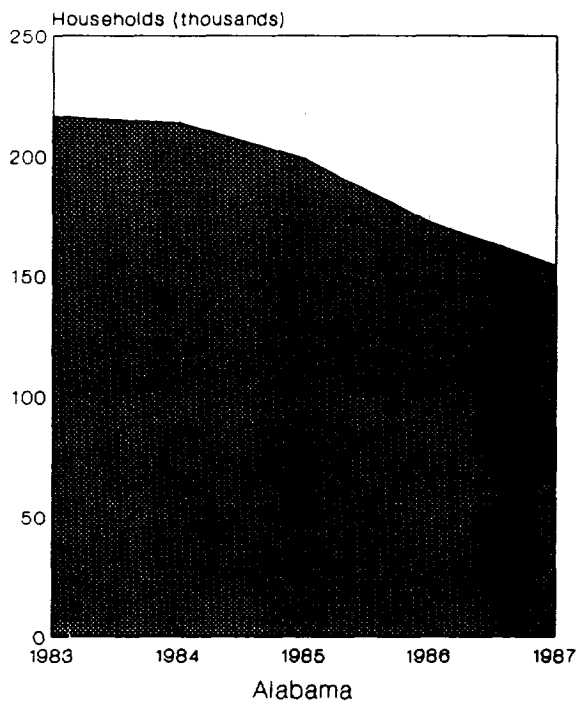
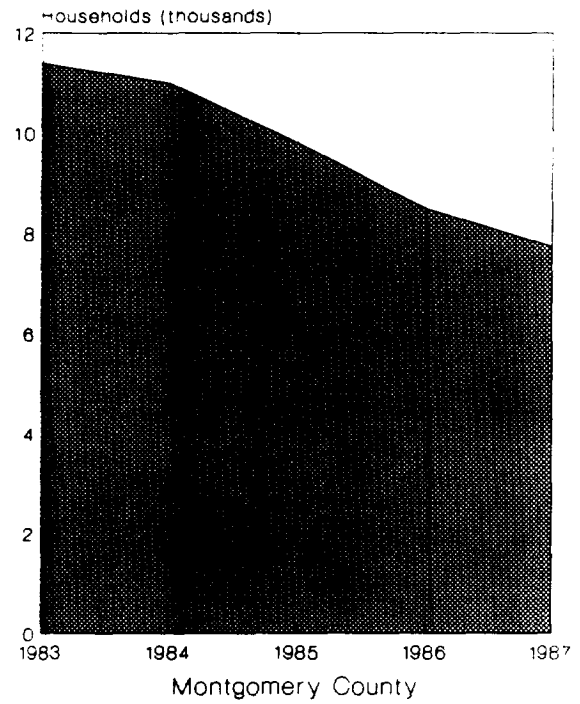
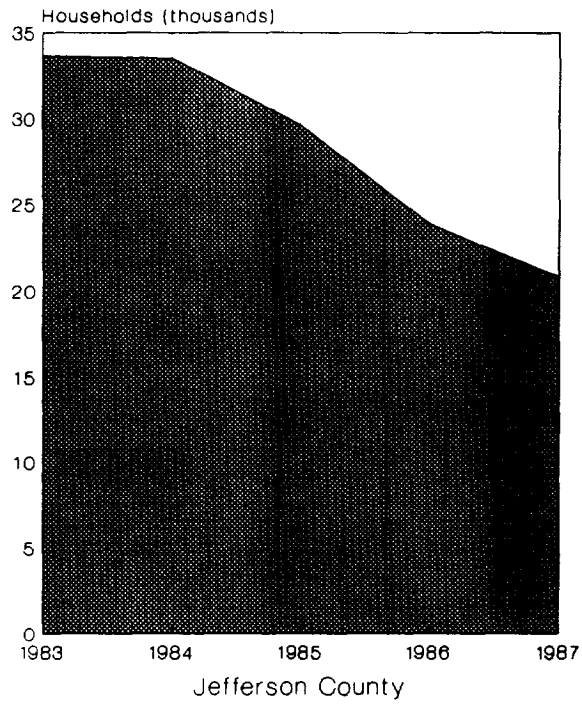
Such a work registration policy would seem to reduce the number of work registrants drawn from small, especially one-person households, and those whose circumstances were likely to change within a month. Lacking data about this group, we are unable to say exactly how the profile of work registrants in Washington would differ if this practice had not been followed.

**Participation  
Trends in the  
Food Stamp  
Program**

It has long been recognized that the level of participation in the Food Stamp Program is affected by economic conditions, and that the unemployment rate is an important determinant of food stamp caseloads. It is helpful, therefore, to understand trends in food stamp participation rates and economic conditions at the time when the work registrants we studied were entering the program for the first time.

Exhibit A.1 shows the level of participation in the Food Stamp Program for Jefferson and Montgomery Counties, the entire State of Alabama, and the nation for the month of July in each year from 1983 to 1987. While there was a general decline and leveling off of the caseload nationally, both counties in Alabama and the State as a whole saw a sharp reduction in the number of households participating in the program between 1984 and 1987. During this period, the caseload dropped by 27.8 percent statewide, 38 percent in Jefferson County, and 29.6 percent in Montgomery County.

## Exhibit A.1: FSP Participation Trends in Alabama



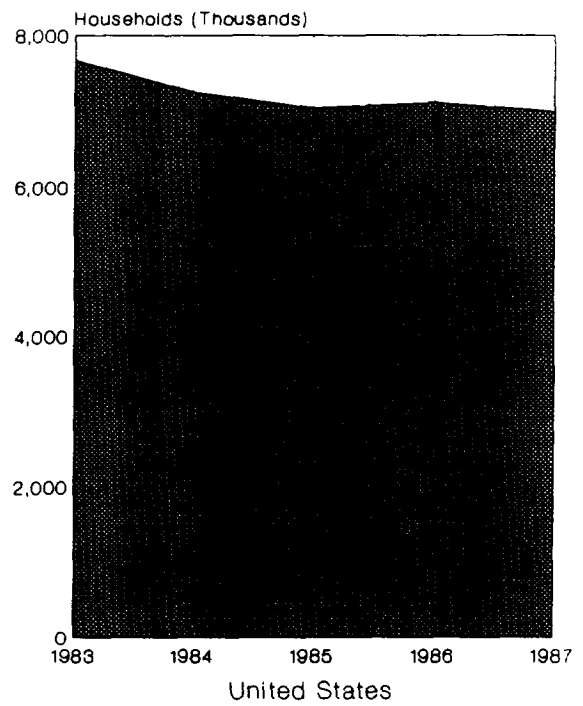
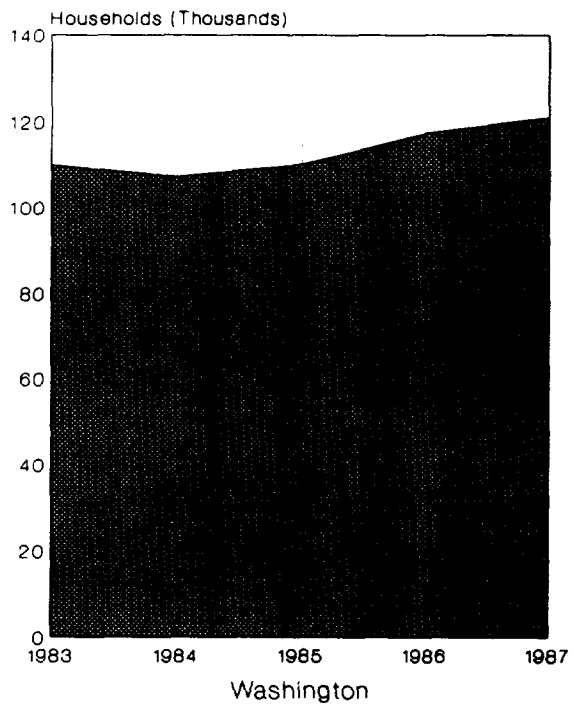
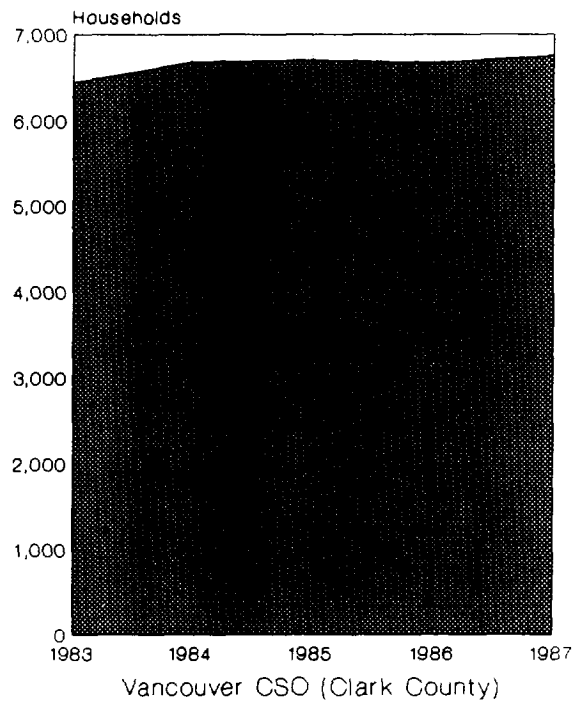
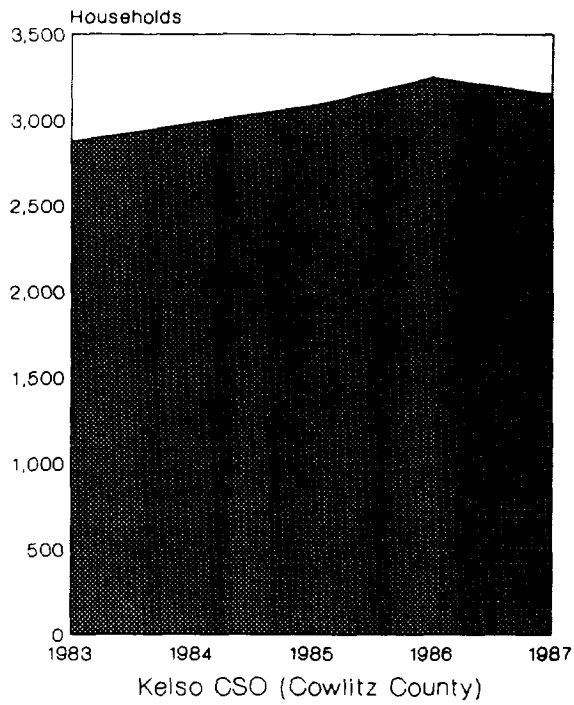
The numbers of households receiving a food stamp allotment in the two study areas in Washington and statewide for this same period are shown in Exhibit A.2.\* The trends shown here stand in sharp contrast to those for Alabama, and run counter to the national trend of declining participation. Whereas the entry window for the study occurred during a period of sharply declining food stamp participation in Alabama, participation levels were on the rise in the Kelso CSO service area and at a plateau in the area served by the Vancouver office. Partly related to the declining timber industry in the Northwest, the level of participation statewide was increasing in Washington in 1986.

---

\*The data presented in Exhibit A.2 pertain to the areas served by the Kelso and Vancouver Community Services Offices (CSOs). While the service areas for these offices do not correspond perfectly to county boundaries, the Kelso CSO generally services Cowlitz County and the Vancouver Office generally services Clark County.



## Exhibit A.2: FSP Participation Trends in Washington



## **State and Local Conditions**

The data in Exhibit A.3 provide an overview of economic conditions and some insight concerning general population trends in the study sites. Most noticeable is the high rate of unemployment that prevailed across all study sites, ranging from 7.6 percent in Montgomery County, Alabama, to 11.5 percent in Cowlitz County (part of the Kelso CSO service area), Washington. In spite of this situation, however, all the counties except Cowlitz had experienced recent rapid increases in manufacturing earnings. Two counties had gains in general population approaching 10 percent (9.3 percent in Montgomery and 9.9 percent in Clark County); yet, the other two counties experienced either no net gain or a small loss of population between 1980 and 1986.

Measures of poverty and income point to fundamental differences between the two States that are not revealed by some of the data just described. Most striking are poverty rates in Alabama that in some cases are more than double those found in Washington. Also, in spite of similar levels of per capita income across localities in the two States, the average wage of production workers in Cowlitz Counties is more than 50 percent higher than that of workers in Alabama. It is in this context, then, that we should view the gains in manufacturing earnings described above as being partly attributable to Alabama's movement toward national income standards. We also should note that Cowlitz County was experiencing economic dislocation related to the timber industry, and that the wages of production workers might well have changed in recent years as a result of that fundamental shift in the economy of that area.

All four localities in the study contain small or medium-sized urban areas. Montgomery is the State capital, while Birmingham has been a center of heavy manufacturing and steel production (note its relatively higher production wages). Clark County includes the City of Vancouver, Washington. Situated across the Columbia River from Portland, Oregon, Vancouver is part of that large two-State metropolitan area.

Food stamp officials in Alabama reported that they were attempting to serve a large number of homeless persons and transients, "bridge people" as they were described in Montgomery. We received similar reports in Vancouver, which contains a major railroad facility that is used by transients who "ride the rails" much in the fashion of "hoboes" of years past. Since the rail yard is located near the Vancouver CSO, it is convenient for homeless persons just arriving in the city to come in and apply for food stamps.

Exhibit A.3

State and Local Economic Conditions  
and Population Trends

Indicators	Alabama			Washington			United States
	Statewide	Jefferson County	Montgomery County	Statewide	Cowlitz County (Kelso)	Clark County (Vancouver)	
Population	4,052,000	676,400	215,400	4,462,000	78,700	211,300	241,078,000
Change in Population 1980-1986	4.1%	0.7%	9.3%	8.0%	-1.1%	9.9%	6.4%
Unemployment Rate (1986)	9.8%	7.7%	7.6%	7.2%	11.5%	8.8%	7.0%
Change in Employment 1984-1985	3.6%	4.5%	6.3%	3.4%	-2.1%	6.0%	4.0%
Per Capita Income (1985)	\$8,681	\$10,159	\$9,757	\$10,866	\$9,878	\$10,057	\$10,797
Average Wages of Production Workers (1982)	\$14,189	\$16,644	\$13,271	\$20,404	\$24,803	\$18,216	\$16,514
Change in Manufacturing Earnings 1983-1984	12.0%	15.2%	19.5%	7.5%	7.9%	14.5%	10.9%
Families Below Poverty Level (1979)	14.8%	12.0%	14.7%	7.2%	8.2%	7.1%	9.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, County and City Data Book, 1988.

## **Appendix B**

### **CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLE WORK REGISTRANTS AND THEIR HOUSEHOLDS**

It is possible that the economic circumstances and demographic characteristics of the study sites could have resulted in our collecting data about unique groups of work registrants who bear little resemblance to their counterparts in other areas of the country. In addition to understanding the nature of the study sites, therefore, it is necessary to determine the extent to which the characteristics of the individuals and households selected for the study are similar, or dissimilar, to the broader population of food stamp work registrants. In this appendix, we describe, first, the characteristics of work registrants in the samples for Alabama and Washington, and second, the characteristics of the households in which they lived at the time of their initial application for food stamps.

**Characteristics  
of Individual  
Work Registrants**

Employment and training program planners need information about the population they are attempting to serve so that they can develop programs and services that are appropriate to that population. To help meet this need, the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) has sponsored a series of research projects to generate this kind of information. One effort was an analysis of work registrant households included in the sample of food stamp cases selected in 1984 for reviews under the Integrated Quality Control System (IQCS). The results of this research were presented by the Office of Analysis and Evaluation in a report entitled *The Characteristics of Food Stamp Work Registrants: 1984* (OAE, 1986). Another effort in this direction involved a preliminary allocation of funds to the States that allowed them to conduct special surveys and other research focused on the population intended to be served by the Food Stamp Employment and Training Program (E&T) created by Congress in 1985 and implemented nationwide in 1987. Finally, FNS is currently sponsoring an evaluation of the E&T Program that is scheduled to be completed in 1990; however, a preliminary report (Abt Associates, 1988) recently submitted to Congress provides a profile of participants in that program.

The data from various reports describing work registrants and their households are interesting in that they reveal some differences between work registrants in the 1984 caseload and current E&T participants (a group that includes volunteers as well as persons required to participate). Since the samples in this study were drawn from cases that entered the Food Stamp Program in 1986, they might be expected to be more similar to the 1984 IQCS sample than to the sample of nearly 13,000 persons being tracked in the E&T evaluation. No significant changes in work registration policies were implemented between 1984 and 1986, even though the legislation enacting E&T

was passed in 1985. Furthermore, while States were granted more flexibility in exempting certain persons from work registration requirements (e.g., those in weak labor markets or those who require intensive services that are impractical or too expensive to provide) and provision must be made for volunteers, the basic exemptions from registration requirements remain much as they were prior to E&T's implementation in April 1987. Therefore, a significant segment of the E&T target population is likely to have characteristics that are very similar to work registrants in earlier years.

Another source of discrepancies between IQCS and E&T evaluation data, and the data collected for this study is the nature of the samples on which they are based. The IQCS and E&T samples constitute cross-sections of a segment of the food stamp caseload at specific points in time. This study, in contrast, employs an entry cohort of cases initially certified to participate in the Food Stamp Program in early 1986. Referring to the discussion presented in Chapter I, recall that a cross-sectional sample inherently over-represents long term cases because even though they constitute a majority of the cases at any given point in time, they are a minority over time. Thus, an entry cohort is representative of all the cases that ever enter the program, whereas a cross-sectional sample is not.

In the following sections, we draw on data from the current study, the 1984 IQCS sample, and the E&T sample in making comparisons of basic demographic characteristics, as well as educational attainment, sources of income, and work history. We begin with demographic data.

Age. The data presented in Exhibit B.1 describe relatively youthful study samples in both Alabama and Washington. Nearly three-fourths (71.5 percent) of the work registrants in the Alabama sample were younger than 40 when they first applied for food stamps, and more than 81 percent of the Washington sample were in the same age group. Consistent with this pattern, the average age in the Alabama sample (33.8 years) is higher than the 30.2 years for work registrants in the Washington sample. As indicated by national data shown in the table, the sample work registrants in Washington tend to be younger than their counterparts in the rest of the country.

Exhibit B.1

Age Distribution of Work Registrants

				E&T Participants**	
Age	Alabama	Washington	U.S.*	Age	Distribution
< 20	9.9	19.9	11.1	< 22	13.0
20-29	31.1	35.5	33.3		
30-39	30.5	25.9	22.0	22-40	60.0
40-49	15.4	12.4	17.7		
50-59	12.5	5.7	15.5	> 40	27.0
> 59	0.7	0.7	0.4		
Total	100.1%	100.1%	100.0%		100.0%
Mean Age	33.8	30.2	34		33
(N)	(456)	(281)	(na)		(~ 13,000)

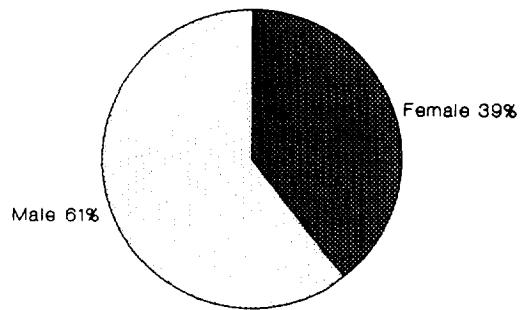
\* 1984 IQCS data.

\*\* Abt Associates, 1988: 50.

Gender. Judging by the sample selected for the E&T evaluation (see Exhibit B.2), there are as many women as men currently participating in that program. This stands in contrast to the 1984 sample in which 61 percent of work registrants were male. The samples selected for this study present a similar disparity. Whereas the sample selected in the State of Washington tends to follow the 1984 pattern in that 65 percent of the work registrants were men, fully 55 percent of the sample in Alabama is composed of women. Recalling the declining economy in Washington in 1986 and the steadily improving economy in Alabama at that time, this pattern may be attributable to the lag in job opportunities women often confront due to discrimination, employment in marginal jobs, and related factors.

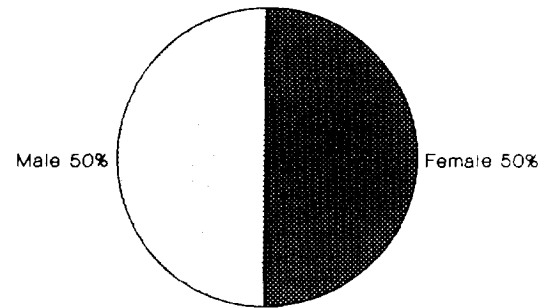


Work Registrants in U.S.: 1984



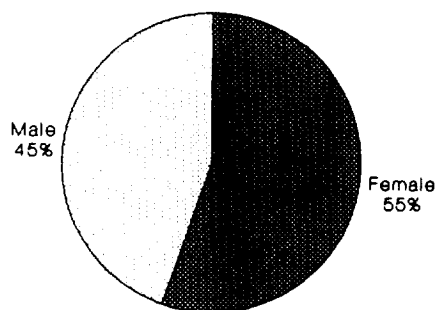
Source: IQCS, 1984

E&T Participants

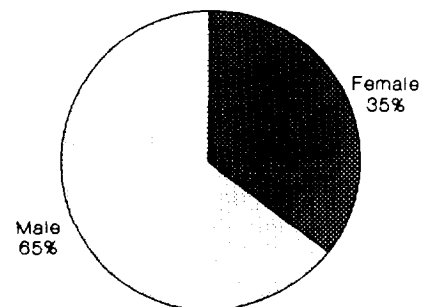


Source: Abt Associates, 1988: 50

Work Registrants in Alabama



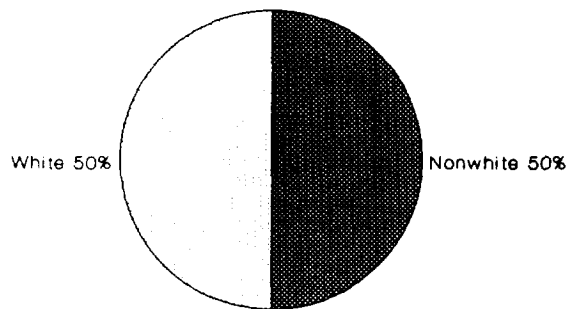
Work Registrants in Washington



## Exhibit B.2 Gender of Work Registrants

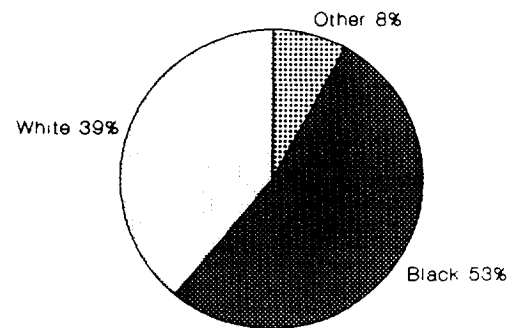
Race. The figures in Exhibit B.3 point to a significant change in the composition of the target group for food stamp work requirements. Whereas the 1984 IQCS sample was evenly divided racially, the racial profile for E&T programs indicates a substantially higher rate of participation by black persons who receive food stamps. The relatively high rate of black work registrants in Alabama is consistent with the racial characteristics of the study sites in that State (42.9 percent of the population of Montgomery County was black in 1984, as was 34.7 percent of Jefferson County's population).

Work Registrants in U.S.: 1984



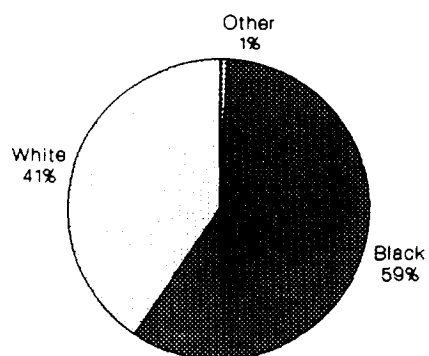
Source: IQCS, 1984

E&T Participants



Source: Abt Associates, 1988: 50

Work Registrants in Alabama



Data not available for Washington.

### Exhibit B.3 Race of Work Registrants

Education. Because the information is not used in determining eligibility for the Food Stamp Program, many States do not ascertain the level of education of persons applying for food stamps (or other public assistance). Alabama is fairly unique, therefore, in seeking such information during food stamp eligibility interviews. To ensure comparability between findings for Alabama and Washington, however, we used the indicator of educational attainment encoded on the ES-511, the work registration form that was used in States where the ES was under contract to conduct work registration and job search. However, as we discussed in Chapter II, ES records were not available for approximately one in five work registrants in Alabama and about two of five in Washington.

To determine whether the missing case records would seriously bias a comparison, we computed a frequency distribution similar to Exhibit B.4 using the indicator of education attainment found in the food stamp case record. Perhaps due to the fact that it is not required for determining a household's eligibility, this item was not recorded in every case. Nevertheless, it was available in nearly 81 percent of the sample cases, a level high enough to inspire a certain amount of confidence in this item's reliability. Our confidence in this measure, as well as the data from the ES-511, increased even further when we found that the two distributions were nearly identical. Also, the results for both Alabama and Washington are fairly similar to those for the E&T sample.

One advantage of the ES-511 is that it indicates not only the number of years of schooling, but whether work registrants obtained a General Equivalency Degree (GED) in lieu of graduating from high school. Completing the requirements for this degree may be an important indicator of an individual's initiative and motivation to achieve, although the number of cases involving a GED is too small to formally test this hypothesis. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that fully 15 percent of the work registrants in Washington for whom we were able to obtain ES case records had obtained a GED.

Exhibit B.4

Educational Attainment of Work Registrants

Education	Alabama*	Washington*	E&T Participants**
< 12 years	41.0	26.6	54.0
< 12 yrs./GED***	1.5	8.6	—
12 years	41.0	41.0	37.0
12 yrs./GED***	1.2	5.0	—
> 12 years	15.4	17.3	9.0
> 12 yrs./GED***	—	1.4	—
Total	100.1%	99.9%	100.0%
(N)	(332)	(139)	(~13,000)

\* Based on ES-511 work registration form.

\*\* Abt Associates, 1988: 55.

\*\*\*Data from the ES-511 indicate the number of years of education for persons holding a GED. For example, a total of 42.5 percent of the work registrants in Alabama attended school fewer than 12 years — 41.0 percent who did not have a GED and 1.5 percent who did.

Work Experience. Among those for whom we have ES case record data, nearly four out of five (79.6 percent) of the work registrants in Washington reported having work experience. This is consistent with data indicating that 83 percent of E&T participants have labor market experience (Abt Associates, 1988: 55). In contrast, only slightly more than one-third (34 percent) of the work registrants in Alabama reportedly had work experience.

In spite of the very different rates of work experience for the two samples, other data taken from the ES-511 reveal a striking similarity in one aspect of recent employment experiences for the two groups. Referring to Exhibit B.5, slightly fewer than half of the work registrants who had work experience (45.7 percent in Alabama and 47.5 percent in Washington) spent less than six months in their last job in Alabama and Washington. Conversely, just over one-third of the sample work registrants in each State had spent more than a year in their most recent job. Therefore, approximately two-thirds of the work registrants for whom ES data were available had worked a year or less in the job they lost before applying for food stamps and having to register for work.

Although still fewer ES records provide the wage rate for work registrants' most recent job, Exhibit B.5 also shows a distribution of hourly wage rates and mean weekly and monthly salaries for cases in which the information was available. The higher proportion of hourly wages less than \$3.35 in Alabama implies a higher rate of part-time employment in that State; however, wage rates are generally lower than in Washington. For example, nearly three-fourths (73.8 percent) of the hourly wage rates in Alabama were less than \$4.00, compared to just over a fourth (27.7 percent) of the cases in Washington. Weekly and monthly salaries also were substantially higher in Washington. Although these data are based on very small subsamples, they are consistent with the difference in earnings in the two States that was shown in Exhibit A.3.

Exhibit B.5

Tenure and Wage Rate  
in Most Recent Job

Months on Last Job	Alabama	Washington
< 6	45.7	47.5
6-12	16.2	17.5
13-24	10.5	12.5
25-48	14.3	7.5
49-86	8.6	11.7
> 86	4.8	3.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%
N	105	120
Hourly Wage Rate:		
< \$3.35	13.8%	2.0%
\$3.35	38.5%	16.8%
\$3.36-3.99	21.5%	8.9%
\$4.00-4.99	13.8%	18.8%
\$5.00-5.99	4.6%	19.8%
\$6.00-7.99	6.2%	13.9%
\$8.00-9.99	1.5%	8.9%
> \$10.00	—	10.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
N	65	101
Mean Salaries:		
Weekly	\$121	\$192
N	8	6
Monthly	\$824	\$1,052
N	9	14

Exhibits B.6 and B.7 contain separate, categorized listings of the job titles shown on the ES-511 for the registrants' most recent job. Exhibit B.8 summarizes the distribution of jobs across broad categories. Generally, the listing for Washington reflects a wider range of jobs and more positions requiring training and skills.





Exhibit B.7

WASHINGTON: MOST RECENT JOB TITLE

B-14

	Subtotals		Subtotals		Subtotals
EXECUTIVE, ADMIN, MANAGERIAL	8	SERVICE OCCP, cont.		PRECISION PROD, CRAFT, REPAIR, cont.	
APT MANAGER	1	COOK	1	MECHANIC	1
ASS'T MANAGER	2	DELI COOK	1	PAINTER	1
ASSISTANT MGR APT	1	DIVERSIFIED SERVICE	1	PARTS CLEANER	1
FOREMAN	1	DISHWASHER	2	POOL REPAIRMAN	1
GAS STATION MANAGER	2	DONUT MAKER	1	ROAD CREW	1
SUPERVISOR	1	FAST FOOD WORK	1	ROOFER	1
		FLOOR SWEEPER	1	ROUGH NECK	1
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	3	GARDENER	1	UPHOLSTERY	1
ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	1	HOSTESS/DISHWASHER	1		
ASST VOCATIONAL	1	HOUSEKEEPER	4	OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, LABORERS	42
OPERATIONS ANALYST	1	JANITOR	1	APPRENTICE WELDER	1
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	1	LPN	2	ARMED TRUCK DRIVER	1
TELECOMMUNICATIONS	1	MAID	1	BACK HOE OPERATOR	1
		NIGHT WATCHMAN	1	CATCHER, PLUCKER	1
SALES OCCUPATIONS	13	NURSES AIDE	2	DELIVER FOOD TRA	1
CANVASSER	1	PATROLMAN-RESERVE	1	ENTRY LEVEL LABORER	1
CASHIER	1	PLAY GROUND SUPERVISOR	1	EXTRA LONGSHOREMAN	5
CASHIER/ICER	1	RELIEF COOK	1	FEED DRYERS	1
CHECKER	1	RIDE ATTENDANT	1	FOWL PROCESSOR	1
CLERK, CASHIER	1	SECURITY GUARD	1	GARBAGE MAN	1
CLERK-RETAIL	1	WAITRESS	3	GENERAL LABORER	2
GROCERY CHECKER	1	WINDOW WASHER	1	HANDY MAN	1
OWNER OPERATOR SHOP	1			HBOXER	1
PHARMACY SALES	1	FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	6	HEAD FOLDER	1
PHONE SOLICITOR	1	FALLER	1	HELPER	1
SALES REP	1	FORESTY AID	1	LABORER	1
STORE CLERK	1	FORESTY WORKERS	1	LAUNDRY	1
VACUUM CLEANER SALES	1	GROUND'S KEEPER	1	MACHINE OPERATOR	1
		ORCHARD MANAGER	1	MASKER	1
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, CLERICAL	5	TREE PLANTER	1	MERGE TABLE ATTENDANT	1
ACCOUNTING	1			MILL WORKER	1
COMPUTER PROGRAM	1	PRECISION PROD, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	21	ODD JOBS	1
INSERTING	1	AUTO BODY REPAIR	1	PALITIZER	1
MEDICAL TRANSCRIBER	1	CARPENTER	1	PALLET BUILDER	1
TEACHER AIDE	1	CARPENTER & PEST	1	PRESS OPERATOR	1
		CARPENTER HELPER	1	PRINTER	1
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	39	CONSTRUCTION	1	PRODUCTION/PACKAGER	1
BABY SITTER	4	GLASS CUTTER	1	ROUGH GRADER	1
BARTENDER	1	HEATING SYSTEMS	2	SCHOOL BUS DRIVER	1
BARTENDER & MGR	1	INSTALL INSULATION	1	TRUCK DRIVER	4
BUS PERSON	2	INSTALLER	1	TRUCK HOPPER OPERATOR	1
CHEF	1	MACHINIST	2	VENEER GRADER	1
		MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN	1	WAREHOUSEMAN	1
				YARDON OPER SKID	1

Total

138

# Exhibit B.8

## Occupational Classification of Most Recent Job

Job Classification	Alabama	Washington
Service Occupations	31.8	28.3
Operators, Fabricators, Laborers	28.2	30.4
Sales Occupations	19.1	9.4
Precision Products, Crafts, Repair	8.2	15.2
Admin. Support/Clerical	5.5	3.6
Executive, Admin., Managerial	3.6	5.8
Farming, Forestry, Fishing	1.8	4.3
Technicians/Related Support	0.9	0.7
Professional Specialty	<u>0.9</u>	<u>2.2</u>
Total	100.0%	100.0%
N	110	138

A review of the date when the work registrant's most recent job ended reveals some additional differences between the two States. For example, whereas nearly one-third (32.7 percent) of the Alabama registrants' who had experience had not been employed more recently than December 1984, only 17 percent of experienced Washington registrants had been that long since the termination of their most recent job. In fact, nearly half (46.4 percent) of the Washington registrants had worked sometime in 1985, and more than a third (36.4 percent) worked in the first half of 1986.

This set of findings stands in sharp contrast to preliminary findings reported in the E&T evaluation, and probably points to the difference between data derived from a cross-sectional sample of the food stamp work registrant caseload and the entry cohort sample used in this study. As a result, the data pertaining to recent employment from Washington and Alabama (the 32.4 percent whose most recent job was no more recent than 1984 is still about one-third lower than the 50-percent rate reported for E&T participants [Abt Associates, 1988: 56]) indicates a generally stronger attachment to the labor force than is implied by the E&T data. As a result, for the majority of cases that do have recent employment experience, we might expect to observe relatively brief spells of participation.

**Characteristics  
of Work Regis-  
trant Households**

We know from the 1984 IQCS data and the sample of E&T participants taken in 1988 that a substantial proportion of work registrants live alone. As shown in Exhibit B.9, more than half (54 percent) of the participants in that program constitute single-person food stamp households. A nearly identical distribution is shown for the State of Washington. Alabama, in contrast, includes a substantially larger proportion of larger households. Approximately one-third (33.4 percent) of the work registrant households in that State contain three or more members, compared to only 21.5 percent of the cases in Washington or 25 percent of E&T participants.

# Exhibit B.9

## Size of Work Registrant Households

Household Size	Alabama	Washington	U.S.*	E&T Participants**
1	46.9	55.5	33.5	54.0
2	19.7	22.8	17.6	21.0
3	15.1	9.6	12.5	9.0
4	7.2	7.5	14.1	8.0
5 or more	11.1	4.6	22.3	8.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
(N)	(458)	(281)	(na)	(~ 13,000)

\* 1984 IQCS data.

\*\* Abt Associates, 1988: 52.

The mean food stamp allotments of households in Washington and Alabama differ, partly due to the larger households in Alabama. Whereas the Washington households received an average allotment of \$105, their counterparts in Alabama received approximately \$132 in food stamps. This compares to a mean allotment of \$143 for work registrant households in 1984 (OAE, 1986: 11).

While about one in five E&T participant households reported average earnings of about \$480 (Abt Associates, 1988: 54), work registrant households in Alabama and Washington tended to have lower levels of earned income when they initially applied for food stamps in 1986. Nearly one-third (32.9 percent) of the households in Washington reported average earnings of \$275, and about one-fourth (25.8 percent) of the work registrant households in Alabama had average earnings of \$374. This proportion of cases with earnings is more consistent with the 1984 IQCS national sample of work registrant cases in which 27 percent of the households had earnings.

In more than half of the cases in Alabama and in more than two-thirds of the cases in Washington, work registrants themselves contributed to the household's earnings. In Alabama, 13.8 percent of the work registrants had average earnings of approximately \$205, whereas 24.5 percent of the work registrants in Washington averaged \$265 in earned income.

Very few of the work registrant households in either State received cash assistance of any type (AFDC or GA). Only 10 cases in Alabama (2.2 percent) and 11 cases in Washington (3.9 percent) received financial assistance. However, approximately one-fourth of the work registrant households in each State (26.5 percent in Alabama and 27.1 percent in Washington) received some other form of income (retirement, child support, etc.). The amount of this type of income for households that received it averaged \$215 in Alabama and \$443 in Washington.

## **Conclusions**

Many of the work registrants in the study samples lack the education and training that is necessary for them to obtain jobs that pay well and are not subject to being eliminated during recessionary periods. In spite of their general lack of education and training, the majority of work registrants in the two study samples appear to be more likely to have recent work experience (i.e, within the last year) than previous research would suggest. Perhaps more than any other personal factor, this experience should facilitate their return to the labor force, and their departure from the Food Stamp Program. However, we should

recognize that experience and training cannot always counteract the powerful market forces that prevail in periods of economic decline.

## **Appendix C**

### **FOOD STAMP WORK REQUIREMENTS IN THE STUDY SITES**



One of the objectives during the implementation of this research was to conduct it in areas where work registrants in 1986 would have been subject to a meaningful work requirement. While the study was not intended to be an evaluation of the effectiveness of work registration and job search, its findings would be more useful if they reflected patterns of participation that had emerged in the presence of such a requirement, rather than in its absence. Unfortunately, monitoring data describing the flow of work registrants through the work registration/job search (WR/JS) process probably were not reliable, based on our discussions with Employment Service (ES) and food stamp staff. Also, pending development and implementation of performance monitoring systems under the Food Stamp Employment and Training Program (E&T), it is not possible to obtain any type of rating of programs to ensure that the study sites were "average;" i.e., having a WR/JS program that was not exceptionally effective or ineffective, or highly efficient or inefficient. Therefore, FNS had no alternative but to rely on the reputed quality of local WR/JS programs in screening and selecting sites for the study.

During the course of the study, several efforts were made to obtain information that would provide some insight into the actual nature of the work requirement that the work registrants in this study confronted upon entering the program. These efforts included, first, a review of information about contracts between State food stamp and ES agencies that were in place in 1986. Second, after narrowing the list of candidates to fewer than 10 States, FNS staff contacted officials in FNS Regional Offices and State food stamp agencies to obtain firsthand information about how WR/JS programs had been operated in each State prior to the implementation of food stamp E&T programs. Third, interviews were held with State and local food stamp and ES staff in Alabama and Washington to learn about the WR/JS process in the study sites. Finally, field staff abstracted data from ES records that indicated whether work registrants complied with various WR/JS requirements (e.g., attending assessment interviews and contacting potential employers).

The information presented in this appendix provides some perspective on the actual work requirement that was imposed on work registrants in this study. In spite of the original objective of focusing on areas in which a "meaningful work requirement" was in place, we cannot judge whether the WR/JS programs described in this chapter meet that criterion. Equally important, perhaps, we cannot say how many other States or localities had such programs in 1986, and therefore, whether differences that may have existed between their WR/JS programs and

those operated in Alabama and Washington would have produced different patterns of Food Stamp Program participation by work registrants in those areas.

This first part of this appendix provides a brief summary of the WR/JS process as it was carried out in Alabama and Washington in 1986. The second part is a summary of findings concerning sample work registrants' involvement in the WR/JS process.

**Description of  
the Work Regis-  
tration and Job  
Search Process**

The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) recently submitted a preliminary report on the implementation of the E&T Program to Congress (Abt Associates, 1988). That report (especially Chapter III) contains a detailed overview of the work registration process and how E&T participants are assessed and channeled into various services. Recognizing that the range of options under E&T is much broader, the basic process of: 1) registration and referral; 2) assessment; 3) participant monitoring; and 4) determination of compliance and sanctions, is similar to the WR/JS process that prevailed in 1986 in Alabama and Washington. Using these same process components as a framework for the discussion, we describe below how the process worked in the study sites.

**Phase I: Registration and Referral.** Work registration is a surprisingly illusory concept. While this discussion pertains to the WR/JS process as it was implemented in Alabama and Washington in 1986, the same definitional problem exists under current policy. The problem relates to when a food stamp participant becomes a work registrant. Is it after a food stamp eligibility specialist determines that a given member of an applicant household is not exempt from work requirements and proceeds to complete an ES-511 registration form (in States where the ES is under contract for job search)? Or, is it when the ES receives the registration form and enters the data into its reporting system (ESARS)? Or, is it not until ES makes an assessment of job readiness and assigns a person to job search?

In both Alabama and Washington in 1986, eligibility staff in local food stamp offices determined which members of an applicant household should be referred to ES for an assessment of job readiness. They used the ES-511 (or an equivalent form) to record information about these persons and to make the referral to ES.

**Phase II: Assessment of Job-Readiness.** After receiving the ES-511, ES staff would send the work registrant a letter notifying them of the time, date, and place of an assessment interview. If the work

registrant failed to attend this interview, staff in the ES office would schedule another time for the assessment and mail another letter notifying the work registrant of the second appointment. Failure to attend two scheduled appointments for the assessment interview was grounds for disqualifying work registrants and their households from food stamps. In order for this to occur, however, the ES had to notify the food stamp office of this failure to comply with the work requirement and the food stamp office had to take action to terminate the household's eligibility. Of course, appropriate notice of a negative action had to be given in such cases, thereby delaying implementation of the sanction.

During the assessment interview, ES staff would determine whether the work registrant was job-ready. A threefold classification scheme was used in making this designation. Category I indicated that the work registrant was job-ready and should immediately undertake job search. The standard requirement was 24 employer contacts within an eight-week period. Category II was used to designate work registrants who were "job-attached;" i.e., persons who anticipated returning to a fulltime job or occupation in the near term. Generally, persons in this category were expected to have only a short-term need for food stamps. Category III included persons who faced significant barriers to becoming employed, and therefore, to success in job search. These barriers could include personal circumstances (e.g., illiteracy or a serious, but temporary health problem) or labor market conditions (e.g., a depressed local labor market). Work registrants whom the ES judged not to be job-ready were not required to pursue job search.

Phase III: Participant Monitoring. The report form the ES used in Washington to notify the food stamp office of noncompliance also made provision for notifying the office when the ES determined that a work registrant was not job-ready. Such information would address a concern food stamp officials expressed in the E&T evaluation; specifically, that they do not know what happens to work registrants unless they fail to comply with the work requirement (Abt Associates, 1988: 47). In light of what appeared to be a prevailing emphasis on monitoring noncompliance, as opposed to progress toward becoming employed, this effort seems unusual because it involved information that did not impinge directly on a household's eligibility for food stamps.

Similarly, officials in Alabama developed a form by which the food stamp office could inform ES staff when a work registrant could be removed from the active files (e.g., termination of eligibility,

acquisition of employment by the work registrant, changes in circumstances that exempt work registrant from the work requirement). If used consistently, such a mechanism could have provided information for the ES to use in updating their register of active work registrants, and be efficient in targeting their efforts to match jobs and work registrants.

It is noteworthy that neither State used both of the monitoring mechanisms just described. As a result, both were exposed to potential problems of inefficiency that could have been avoided by adding a simple form that would open a channel of communication between the food stamp office and the ES, or by modifying an existing form to provide a means for the ES to inform food stamp staff of the outcome of the assessment process.

Phase IV: Compliance and Sanctions. As indicated by this discussion, ES offices were primarily responsible for monitoring participants' efforts to meet food stamp work requirements. In addition to failing to attend two scheduled assessment interviews, the other grounds on which work registrants could be disqualified were failure to:

- . attend followup interviews;
- . complete job search;
- . report to an employer; or
- . accept a legitimate offer of employment.

When work registrants failed to meet one or more of these requirements, ES staff would prepare a form letter notifying the food stamp office of the noncompliance. It then became the responsibility of food stamp officials to determine whether there was good cause why the work registrant should not be disqualified from participating in the Food Stamp Program for two months as a sanction for not complying with the work requirement. Action to disqualify a household could then be taken by following standard requirements of advance notice of adverse action.

Food stamp officials interviewed in Alabama reported that by shifting the responsibility for determining "good cause" to the ES under E&T, they were relieved of the greatest administrative burden of WR/JS. Officials in both States reported high (though nonspecific) rates of noncompliance. The potential existed for a substantial burden

associated with the process of notifying work registrants and their households of the agency's intention to disqualify them, allowing a period for rebuttal, adhering to standard food stamp negative-action notification standards, and finally, taking the action to disqualify such households. Each case involved a series of activities that could easily span a period of weeks and require the exchange of much correspondence.

**Compliance with  
Work Require-  
ments in the  
Study Sites**

Our review of ES case records provided unique insights into the WR/JS process. The data we obtained permit us to measure the efficiency of the process and the extent of noncompliance with work requirements at three different stages of the process. The first stage involves the scheduling of the initial job-readiness assessment interview by the ES. The second stage involves the work registrant's keeping the interview. The third stage involves reports of noncompliance by the ES when a work registrant failed to keep the initial and a subsequent appointment for an interview, or failed to comply with some other aspect of the work requirement. Our findings in each area are discussed below.

Scheduling of Initial Interview. The findings reported in Exhibit C.1 indicate that ES job-readiness interviews usually were not scheduled until the month after the month in which the work registrant's household applied for food stamps. Approximately half (51.6 percent in Alabama and 57.6 percent in Washington) of these initial interviews were scheduled then. Only 10.6 percent of the interviews in Alabama and 25.7 percent of the interviews in Washington were scheduled for the month in which households filed their applications. Thus, more than a third (37.7 percent) of the interviews in Alabama, and about one in six (16.7 percent) of those in Washington were scheduled for the second or third month after the filing of the food stamp application.

The analysis of first spells presented in the main body of the report revealed that 10 percent of the sample households across both States only received food stamps for a month, an additional 15 percent left the program within two months, and 25 percent more only received food stamps for three months. Therefore, fully half the sample households' first spell did not continue beyond three months. Given this rapid rate of turnover, it is quite possible that a substantial segment of work registrants were no longer receiving food stamps on the date their job-readiness interview was scheduled to take place.

Exhibit C.1  
Scheduling of Job-Readiness Assessment Interview

Relative to FSP Application		Appointments for Assessment	
		Alabama	Washington
Same Month	N	10.6% 36	25.7% 37
Next Month	N	51.6% 175	57.6% 83
Two Months Later	N	28.3% 96	10.4% 15
Three or More Months Later	N	9.4% 32	6.3% 9
Totals		100.0% 339	100.0% 144

Attendance at Initial Interview. When asked, an ES official in Alabama guessed that "half" of the persons referred to his office did not appear at the time scheduled for their initial assessment interview, and that "70 percent" did not attend a rescheduled interview. The findings presented in Exhibit C.2 tend to confirm that official's suspicion that a very high rate of noncompliance prevailed in the WR/JS process. Based on ES records reviewed for this study, more than half (54.8 percent) of the work registrants in the Washington sample and nearly two-thirds (64.5 percent) of the sample from Alabama failed to keep their first appointment with ES. This is consistent with findings reported in the late 1970s by the General Accounting Office (1978) and Camil Associates (1979).

These findings are even more significant in that they could have provided an early clue to problems that often would ultimately require ES to report noncompliance to the food stamp office. Of the work registrants who failed to keep their initial appointment with ES staff, nearly 70 percent of the cases in Alabama and slightly more than 80 percent of the cases in Washington were later referred to the food stamp office for noncompliance. Fewer than 10 percent of the persons who missed this appointment went on to comply and become employed while a work registrant. In contrast, a much higher proportion of those who kept the initial appointment became employed (12.6 percent in Alabama and 44.4 percent in Washington), or at least, did not fail to comply with work requirements.

There were, as we discussed above, several types of noncompliance, and given cases sometimes involved more than one form. The vast majority of cases in Washington (86.5 percent) involved a failure to report to an interview (either the initial assessment or a followup during job search). Similarly, more than two-thirds of the noncompliance referrals in Alabama resulted from repeated failure to attend the assessment interview, while 24.1 percent were related to missing two followup interviews. One-fourth (25.3 percent) of the referrals in Alabama also involved cases in which the appointment letters were returned due to an incorrect address or unclaimed mail (this category was not shown explicitly on the Washington form).

These findings indicate that a substantial proportion of the work registrants who entered the Food Stamp Program in the study sites in early 1986 never became involved in the WR/JS process. In fact, ES records showed potential employer contacts in only 41.8 percent of the cases in Washington and 18.6 percent of the cases in Alabama. Among the work registrants in Alabama who did make employer

Exhibit C.2

Compliance With Work Requirements  
and Reports of Noncompliance

Nature of ES Report to Food Stamp Agency	Alabama		Washington	
	Failed to Keep First Appointment	Kept First Appointment	Failed to Keep First Appointment	Kept First Appointment
Work Registrant Obtained Employment	5.8% 13	13.0% 16	9.3% 8	43.7% 31
Work Registrant Did Not Comply With Requirement	68.6% 153	18.7% 23	80.2% 69	12.7% 9
No Report/Unclear	25.6% 57	68.3% 84	10.5% 9	43.7% 31
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%
Total (N)	223	123	86	71
Row percentages:	64.5%	35.5%	54.8%	45.2%



contacts, about half (55 percent) made 12 or fewer contacts, while the remainder made as many as 24.\* The distribution in Washington was nearly identical with 54.5 percent of this group making 12 or fewer contacts.

Employment Service (ES) officials in Alabama and Washington expressed some concern that the mandatory job search process was harmful to their agency's reputation, and to job prospects for food stamp work registrants. They reported that some persons who actually engaged in the search process did not take it seriously and simply attempted to fulfill the requirement by making perfunctory contacts with employers. The attitude of these work registrants, according to ES staff, led to complaints from employers that their time was being wasted. Some employers reportedly reached the point of refusing to acknowledge such contacts.

Another abuse ES officials reported as an anecdote was the occasional submission of alphabetized listing of employer contacts. Staff in one ES office felt that such listings simply were drawn from a telephone directory. Given time constraints, ES staff reported that they devoted relatively little time to verifying employer contacts, and they viewed such efforts as simply increasing the burden of job search for potential employers.

Reports of Noncompliance. A final issue concerning job search is whether reports of noncompliance had any bearing on the termination of food stamp eligibility for work registrant households. Food stamp case records often do not indicate why a case closes because so many households simply do not pick up their food stamps or choose not to pursue recertification. Even in situations in which a household drops out of the program while it is certified to participate, only proximate causes (e.g., a notice from the food stamp office is returned as undeliverable or with a notice that the household has moved without a forwarding address) are noted in the record. As a result, it is difficult to assign a cause of termination in many, if not most cases.

---

\*The job search requirement was 24 employer contacts over an 8-week period. Work registrants generally reported employer contacts in blocks of 12, or an average of 12 per 4-week period.

In trying to assess the timeliness of ES reports concerning noncompliance and employment of work registrants, we can compare

the date of the report by ES with effective date of termination for the work registrant's food stamp case. The results of this comparison are shown in Exhibit C.3. The data for Washington indicate that nearly half (48.6 percent) of ES reports concerning noncompliance were submitted more than two months prior to termination. Nearly as many (44.6 percent) of these reports were submitted within two months of termination. Only a few reports (6.8 percent) were submitted after the month of termination. Ironically, although a form was available in Alabama to notify ES staff when work registrants were no longer participating in the Food Stamp Program, nearly a third (32.7 percent) of the notices of noncompliance from ES were reported the month of termination or later in that State.

Although a relatively small number of cases involved the notification of work registrants' employment, a similar pattern emerged in both States. Nearly half (46.7 percent) of this type of report in Alabama were submitted a month or two prior to termination of food stamp eligibility. An additional 43.3 percent of these reports were made even earlier. Similarly, nearly all (97.5 percent) of the reports of employment in Washington were made at least one month prior to termination. A similar pattern prevailed for other types of reports (e.g., job readiness and incorrect address) in both States.

It is not appropriate to conclude from these data that the report by ES led to the termination of food stamp eligibility. The evidence of this linkage is purely circumstantial and inconclusive. As a result, a variety of interpretations could be offered for these findings. For example, do the relatively large proportions of "early" reports of employment (i.e., more than two months prior to termination) in both States imply that food stamp offices were slow to act on such reports? Or, does the relatively high incidence of "late" reports of noncompliance in Alabama imply that ES staff in that State were not as aggressive in reporting? While these questions may suggest plausible explanations, definitive answers cannot be provided on the basis of data available in this study.

## **Conclusions**

Our review of ES case records indicated that only a small proportion of work registrants ever became involved in the WR/JS process in a significant way. This conclusion is supported by the following set of findings:

Exhibit C.3

Compliance With Work Requirements and  
Termination of Food Stamp Eligibility

Date of Report Relative to Date of Eligibility Termination	Alabama			Washington		
	Registrant Did Not Comply	Registrant Obtained Employment	Unknown	Registrant Did Not Comply	Registrant Obtained Employment	Unknown
ES Report Sent > 2 Months Prior to Month of Termination	18.8	43.3	60.0	48.6	74.4	76.9
ES Report Sent W/in 2 Months of the Month of Termination	50.0	46.7	25.0	44.6	23.1	23.1
ES Report Sent the Same Month as Termination	21.6	6.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ES Report Sent After Month of Termination	<u>11.1</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	101.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%	100.0%
N	176	30	20	74	39	13

- most ES assessment interviews were not scheduled until the month after the month in which the food stamp application was submitted, and many were not scheduled until two months later;
- most work registrants in the study sites failed to keep the first appointment for their assessment interview;
- the ES eventually submitted reports of noncompliance for approximately half of all the work registrants whose cases were included in the study; and
- fewer than one of five sample work registrants in Alabama and only two of five in Washington actually contacted potential employers in a job search.

Some of the compliance problems that existed in 1986 may have been obviated by current policy that permits action to be taken after a work registrant fails to attend the initial assessment interview, rather than missing two, as used to be the case. Only if the process of dealing with noncompliance were simplified in such ways and efforts made to promote compliance will it be possible for E&T programs to be "meaningful" interventions.

One possible explanation of some of the findings presented in this chapter is that work registrants tend to remain on food stamps for such brief spells that the high rates of noncompliance reported above are not valid. It may be the case that by the time an appointment is scheduled (and rescheduled), or before job search is begun, that many work registrant households have left the Food Stamp Program. As we discuss in the main body of the report, approximately half of the work registrants included in this study spent three months or less on food stamps before ending their first spell. It is possible, therefore, that the high rate of turnover among work registrants simply made it difficult for the food stamp and ES offices to keep pace.

## **Appendix D**

### **MULTIVARIATE HAZARDS MODELS OF THE EFFECTS OF INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS ON PARTICIPATION**

This appendix presents our analysis of relationships between characteristics of work registrants and their households, and different patterns of dependency. To analyze simultaneously the effects of several factors on the life table probabilities of work registrants ending the first spell and of their entering a second spell, we used the hazards model. Unlike other regression techniques, this method makes use of the data from incomplete spells and takes into account the varying amounts of time available for a spell to end or a second one to begin. In this model, the hazard rates, or the rates of change in the survival curve, can be expressed as having a log-linear relationship with the set of independent variables. Thus the coefficients of the hazards model can be interpreted in the usual regression sense. For example, in a hazards model of the first spell, a positive coefficient can be interpreted to mean that the factor increases the probability of ending the first spell.

## **Multivariate Results**

We first examine the effects of a number of factors considered simultaneously on the probability of ending the first spell, in Alabama and Washington separately. In Alabama, we examine a number of socio-demographic characteristics of the work registrant (age, sex, race, and education); characteristics of his or her household (the number of people in the food stamps unit, whether there were other people living in the household, whether there were pre-school age children, and adults other than the work registrant in the household, and whether there were any earnings in the household); and program-specific characteristics (the length of the certification period, and at which site the case registered--Birmingham or Montgomery). The results are shown in Exhibit D.1.

In Alabama, with the effects of all the other factors taken into account, the age of the work registrants did not have a significant impact on the probability of their ending the first spell. (We coded age in 10-year categories, and omitted ages 20-29, so that the other age classes were compared to the 20-29 years old. We thought that this age group may be more likely to find jobs and leave the Food Stamp program, but the results show that none of the age groups differ significantly from this one or from one another in their likelihood of terminating the first spell.)

When adjustments are made for the effects of all other factors, the sex of the work registrant made no difference in their probability of ending the first spell. (Sex was coded as female, male and unknown--for cases which lacked this piece of information; the omitted category

Exhibit D.1

Proportional Hazards Model of Probability  
of Ending First Spell: Alabama

Independent Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-ratio
<b>Age:</b>			
< 20	-0.027	0.166	0.16
30-39	-0.022	0.131	0.17
40-49	0.076	0.165	0.46
> 49	-0.168	0.175	0.96
(omitted category = 20-29)			
<b>Sex:</b>			
Female	-0.096	0.106	0.90
Unknown	0.015	0.196	0.08
Race (black):	-0.666	0.109	6.13 ***
<b>Years of Education:</b>			
< 9	-0.114	0.175	0.65
9-11	-0.238	0.140	1.70 *
> 12	0.130	0.161	0.81
unknown	-0.010	0.150	0.07
(omitted category = 12)			
Size of FSP Household:	-0.087	0.046	0.90 *
Non-FSP Household Member:	0.171	0.274	0.62
Other Adults in Household:	-0.136	0.128	1.06
Child < 6 years:	0.059	0.176	0.34
Earned Income:	0.108	0.125	0.87
<b>Length of Certification:</b>			
1-3 mos.	0.064	0.218	0.29
4-6 mos.	-0.203	0.228	-0.89
(omitted category = 7+ mos.)			
Site (Birmingham):	-0.473	0.103	4.58 ***

\*Statistically significant at .10 level.

\*\*\*Statistically significant at .001 level.

was male, so that we were estimating the effect of being female--or of unknown sex.)

Race, however, has a large and significant effect. Taking into account the effects of the other factors, black work registrants had a significantly lower probability of ending the first spell than work registrants of other races (mostly white). The size of the regression coefficient cannot be easily interpreted. This is in part because the relationship between the hazards rate (rate of change in the survival curve) and the independent variables is log-linear--i.e., the log of the hazard rate is linearly related to the independent variables.

To evaluate the size of the relationship, we converted the coefficient to a measure of the "relative risk" of ending the first spell for black work registrants compared with that of work registrants who are not black (taking into account the effect of other factors).<sup>\*</sup> The relative risk of black work registrants ending the first spell was 51 percent of the risk of work registrants of other races. This shows that black work registrants were half as likely to end the spell as work registrants of other races.

Taking into account the effects of the other factors, the level of education attained by the work registrants had no significant impact on the probability of ending the first spell. This was determined by testing whether all the categories of education combined made a significant contribution to the predictive power of the model. This log-likelihood ratio found that education as a whole had no significant effect ( $p = .28$ ). Even though the coefficient for the category 9 - 11 years was significant at the .10 level, because education overall had no significant effect, differences between two categories should not be considered to be significant.

Consistent with the findings of the new analysis of the State Data Systems database described in the first chapter, these results suggest that the larger the size of the food stamp unit in the initial certification, the less likely the work registrant was to end the first spell. This effect was significant at the .10 level.

---

<sup>\*</sup>The relative risk (R) is given by  $R = \exp(\beta_1)$  where  $\beta$  is the coefficient for race (-0.666).



Work registrants in Birmingham were significantly less likely to end their first spells (or to have longer spells) than those in Montgomery. The relative risk for Birmingham registrants was 65 percent of the risk for Montgomery registrants.

Finally, taking into account all the other factors, the length of the certification period (considered as 1 - 3 months, which was the omitted category, 4 - 6 months, or 7 or more months) did not significantly influence the probability of ending the first spell.

A similar hazards model was estimated for work registrants in Washington State, except that data on the race and education of work registrants were not available for this state. No statistically significant model could be estimated. That is, when the effects of all available variables were considered together, none had a significant impact on the probability of ending the first spell.

The hazards model also was used to study the effects of these factors on the probability of entering a second spell, among work registrants who completed a first spell. For Washington State, no statistically significant model could be estimated. The results for Alabama are presented in Exhibit D.2. All the same factors are considered as in the model for the probability of ending the first spell, except that, in addition, the length of the first spell is also included.

As seen in Exhibit D.2, neither the age nor sex of the work registrant affected the probability of beginning a second spell, among work registrants who had completed a first spell. Race had a large effect, however. The relative risk indicated that black work registrants were 2.4 times more likely than other races to re-enter the Food Stamp Program. The level of education attained by the work registrants had no significant impact on their probability of re-entering the Food Stamp Program. The presence of another adult (or adults) in the work registrants' households at the time of the initial application decreased the chance that they would go back on the Food Stamp Program, once they had completed the first spell (this effect was significant at the .10 level). Work registrants who had other adults in their households had a risk of a second spell that was 64% of the risk experienced by registrants without other adults in their households.

With the effects of all other factors taken into account, the presence of earnings in the household at the time of the initial application increased the probability of beginning a second spell (this effect was significant at the .10 level). The relative risk of a second spell was 1.5

**Proportional Hazards Model of Probability  
of Entering a Second Spell: Alabama**

Independent Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-ratio
<b>Age:</b>			
< 20	-0.017	0.298	0.06
30-39	-0.257	0.248	0.91
40-49	0.245	0.276	0.89
> 49	-0.202	0.339	0.60
(omitted category = 20-29)			
<b>Sex:</b>			
Female	-0.027	0.207	0.13
Unknown	0.152	0.446	0.34
Race (black):	0.862	0.218	3.96 ***
<b>Years of Education:</b>			
< 9	0.488	0.304	1.61
9-11	-0.054	0.291	0.65
> 12	-0.403	0.320	1.26
unknown	-0.190	0.291	0.65
(omitted category = 12)			
Size of FSP Household:	0.040	0.086	0.47
Non-FSP Household Member:	0.401	0.446	0.90
Other Adults in Household:	-0.447	0.248	1.80 *
Child < 6 years:	0.466	0.333	1.40
Earned Income:	0.387	0.211	1.83 *
<b>Length of Certification:</b>			
1-3 months	0.939	0.486	1.93 *
4-6 months	0.671	0.482	1.39
(omitted category = 7+ mos.)			
Site (Birmingham):	0.506	0.189	2.68 **
<b>Length of First Spell:</b>			
4-6 months	0.487	0.237	2.06 **
7-12 months	0.743	0.283	2.63 **
13+ months	0.295	0.357	0.83
(omitted category = 1-3 mos.)			

\*Statistically significant at .10 level.

\*\*Statistically significant at .01 level.

\*\*\*Statistically significant at .001 level.

times that of work registrants who had no earnings in the household when they made their initial application. This seemingly anomalous finding may be explained by a few examples. First, consider that a one-person household with earnings and a work registrant implies that the work registrant is employed part-time, and thus, only marginally attached to the labor force. Second, in a two-parent household, it could be the case that one parent is exempt due to care responsibilities, while the other is employed part-time. Finally, in either case, the part-time employment may be an indicator of a propensity toward long-term dependency manifest in multiple spells of participation.

Other household characteristics at the time of the initial application (presence of preschool age child, size of certified food stamp unit, and presence of others in the household) made no difference in the work registrants' probability of re-entering the Program.

Work registrants who completed first spells in Birmingham were more likely to re-enter the Food Stamp Program than registrants in Montgomery. According to the relative risk, they were 1.7 times more likely to do so.

Finally, the length of the first spell also had a significant impact on the probability of re-entering the Program a second time. Work registrants whose first spells lasted 4 - 6 months were 1.6 times more likely to have a second spell than those whose first spells lasted 1 - 3 months. Those whose first spells were 7 - 12 months long were 2.1 times more likely to have a second spell. Work registrants who completed first spell in Birmingham were more likely to re-enter the Food Stamp Program. According to the relative risk, they were 1.7 times more likely to do so than registrants in Montgomery.

The effect for those whose first spells were the longest (13 months or longer) was not significant. This result probably came about because some of the people in this group had such long first spells that the time remaining in the observation period after they ended their first spells was too short for many to re-enter the program.

In summary, when the effects of all the available factors were considered simultaneously, work registrants who were black, and those registered in Birmingham, were less likely to end the first spell of food stamp participation. But among those who did complete the first spell, those who were black, and those registered in Birmingham again were more likely to re-enter the program for a second spell.

Work registrants whose first spells were longer also were more likely to re-enter the program than those who experienced very short first spells (1-3 months). Apparently, many work registrants who use the Food Stamp Program do so only for the short time it takes them to regain employment and do not need program assistance again.

## **Appendix E**

### **DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS**

## **FOOD STAMP DATA ABSTRACTION FORMS**

**STUDY OF LONG TERM RECEIPT OF FOOD STAMPS BY WORK REGISTRANTS**  
Summary of Participation

RTI Case No. \_\_\_\_\_ FS Case No. \_\_\_\_\_ Abstractor \_\_\_\_\_

For each month from 1986 to the present, enter the appropriate case status code and record the amount of the allotment.  
For months in which the case is not participating, enter 000 for the allotment.

Case Status Codes:

P = Preapplication	L = Reapplication
I = Initial Application (Prorated Allotment)	C = Interim Change
F = Initial Application (Full Allotment)	R = Recertification
A = Active Participation	T = Termination
N = Nonparticipation	

1986	CASE STATUS *		ALLOTMENT	1987	CASE STATUS *		ALLOTMENT	1988	CASE STATUS *		ALLOTMENT
January		\$		January		\$		January		\$	
February		\$		February		\$		February		\$	
March		\$		March		\$		March		\$	
April		\$		April		\$		April		\$	
May		\$		May		\$		May		\$	
June		\$		June		\$		June		\$	
July		\$		July		\$		July		\$	
August		\$		August		\$		August		\$	
September		\$		September		\$		September		\$	
October		\$		October		\$		October		\$	
November		\$		November		\$		November		\$	
December		\$		December		\$		December		\$	

\*Complete a change form for each change in allotment or change in address.

Abstractor

[illegible]



STUDY OF LONG TERM RECEIPT OF FOOD STAMPS BY WORK REGISTRANTS  
Activity Change Form - Alabama

Abstractor \_\_\_\_\_  
Type of Change: Allotment \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Both \_\_\_\_\_  
Complete all sections below for each change in allotment or change in address.

Change Form # \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

## Abstractor \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

STUDY OF LONG TERM RECEIPT OF FOOD STAMPS BY WORK REGISTRANTS  
Activity Change Form - Washington

Abstractor \_\_\_\_\_ Change Form # \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
 Type of Change: Allotment \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Both \_\_\_\_\_  
 Complete all sections below for each change in allotment or change in address.

[illegible]

## **EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DATA ABSTRACTION FORMS**

ALABAMA  
FOOD STAMP WORK REGISTRANT ES RECORD ABSTRACTION FORMRTI Case Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
MOST RECENT REGISTRATION:

1. Date of First Appointment:

--	--

Mo

--	--

Day

--	--

Yr

YES NO

2. Did the work registrant fail to keep an appointment?

01 02

3. Did the ES have to submit a report to the Food Stamp office  
because of noncompliance or some other reasons?  
IF "NO", GO TO Q.4.

01 02

3a. Date of the report to the Food Stamp office:

--	--

Mo

--	--

Day

--	--

Yr

3b. Reasons for the report:

03 To notify Food Stamp office of registrant's employment  
(GO TO Q.4.)

04 To notify Food Stamp office of registrant's noncompliance

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY:

05 Missed assessment twice

06 Missed followup interview twice

07 Refused referral to job opportunity

08 Accepted referral, did not go to interview

09 Refused bonafide job offer

10 Did not complete job search requirement

11 Incorrect address/unclaimed mail

4. Number of job search contacts recorded: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Highest grade: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Does the record note the completion of a GED?

01 02

YES NO

7. Does the record show any work experience? IF "NO," GO TO Q.11. 01 02
- INFORMATION ON MOST RECENT JOB:
- 7a. Job title: \_\_\_\_\_
- 7b. Months on job: \_\_\_\_\_
- 7c. Salary: \$\_\_\_\_.
- 7c(1): Basis for pay: \_\_\_\_Hr \_\_\_\_Wk \_\_\_\_Mo \_\_\_\_Yr
- 7d. Reason for leaving: \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- 7e. Date job ended: 

--	--

--	--

--	--
- Mo Day Yr
8. Does the record indicate a previous job? IF "NO," GO TO Q.11. 01 02
9. INFORMATION ON NEXT MOST RECENT JOB:
- 9a. Job title: \_\_\_\_\_
- 9b. Months on job: \_\_\_\_\_
- 9c. Salary: \$\_\_\_\_.
- 9c(1): Basis for pay: \_\_\_\_Hr \_\_\_\_Wk \_\_\_\_Mo \_\_\_\_Yr
- 9d. Reason for leaving: \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- 9e. Date job ended: 

--	--

--	--

--	--
- Mo Day Yr
10. Does the record indicate a previous job? IF "NO," GO TO Q.11. 01 02  
IF "YES," COMPLETE A SUPPLEMENTARY EMPLOYMENT HISTORY FORM.
11. Does the record indicate previous registrations? 01 02  
IF "YES," COMPLETE WORK REGISTRATION SUPPLEMENTS AS NECESSARY.

ALABAMA  
WORK REGISTRANT ES JOB HISTORY SUPPLEMENT

☐

Supplement To First ES Record Abstraction Form

☐

Supplement To "Supplement for Previous Registration" Number \_\_\_\_\_

Number \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

RTI Case Number: \_\_\_\_\_

YES NO

1. INFORMATION ON NEXT MOST RECENT JOB:

1a. Job title: \_\_\_\_\_

1b. Months on job: \_\_\_\_\_

1c. Salary: \$\_\_\_\_\_.

1c(1): Basis for pay: \_\_\_\_Hr \_\_\_\_Wk \_\_\_\_Mo \_\_\_\_Yr

1d. Reason for leaving: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1e. Date job ended:

--	--

Mo

--	--

Day

--	--

Yr

2. Does the record indicate a previous job? IF "NO," END.

01 02

IF "YES," COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SERIES OF QUESTIONS.

3. INFORMATION ON NEXT MOST RECENT JOB:

3a. Job title: \_\_\_\_\_

3b. Months on job: \_\_\_\_\_

3c. Salary: \$\_\_\_\_\_.

3c(1): Basis for pay: \_\_\_\_Hr \_\_\_\_Wk \_\_\_\_Mo \_\_\_\_Yr

3d. Reason for leaving: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3e. Date job ended:

--	--

Mo

--	--

Day

--	--

Yr

4. Does the record indicate a previous job? IF "NO," END.

01 02

IF "YES," COMPLETE SUPPLEMENTS AS NECESSARY.

ALABAMA  
FOOD STAMP WORK REGISTRANT ES RECORD ABSTRACTION FORM  
Supplement for Previous Registration Number \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

RTI Case Number: \_\_\_\_\_

YES NO

NEXT MOST RECENT REGISTRATION

1. Date of First Appointment:

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Mo		Day		Yr	

2. Did the work registrant fail to keep an appointment?

01 02

3. Did the ES have to submit a report of noncompliance?  
IF "NO," GO TO Q.4.

01 02

3a. Date of noncompliance report:

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Mo		Day		Yr	

3b. Reasons for the report:

03 To notify Food Stamp office of registrant's employment  
(GO TO Q.4.)

04 To notify Food Stamp office of registrant's noncompliance

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY:

05 Missed assessment twice

06 Missed followup interview twice

07 Refused referral to job opportunity

08 Accepted referral, did not go to interview

09 Refused bonafide job offer

10 Did not complete job search requirement

11 Incorrect address/unclaimed mail

4. Number of job search contacts recorded: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Highest grade: \_\_\_\_\_



- YES   NO
6. Does the record note the completion of a GED? 01 02
7. Does the record show any work experience? IF "NO," GO TO Q.11. 01 02
- INFORMATION ON MOST RECENT JOB:
- 7a. Job title: \_\_\_\_\_
- 7b. Months on job: \_\_\_\_\_
- 7c. Salary: \$\_\_\_\_.
- 7c(1): Basis for pay: \_\_\_\_Hr   \_\_\_\_Wk   \_\_\_\_Mo   \_\_\_\_Yr
- 7d. Reason for leaving: \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- 7e. Date job ended: 

Mo	Day

Mo	Day

Yr	Yr
8. Does the record indicate a previous job? IF "NO," GO TO Q.11. 01 02
9. INFORMATION ON NEXT MOST RECENT JOB:
- 9a. Job title: \_\_\_\_\_
- 9b. Months on job: \_\_\_\_\_
- 9c. Salary: \$\_\_\_\_.
- 9c(1): Basis for pay: \_\_\_\_Hr   \_\_\_\_Wk   \_\_\_\_Mo   \_\_\_\_Yr
- 9d. Reason for leaving: \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- 9e. Date job ended: 

Mo	Day

Mo	Day

Yr	Yr
10. Does the record indicate a previous job? IF "NO," GO TO Q.11. 01 02  
IF "YES," COMPLETE A SUPPLEMENTARY EMPLOYMENT HISTORY FORM.
11. Does the record indicate previous registrations? 01 02  
IF "YES," COMPLETE WORK REGISTRATION SUPPLEMENTS AS NECESSARY.

WASHINGTON  
FOOD STAMP WORK REGISTRANT ES RECORD ABSTRACTION FORM

RTI Case Number: \_\_\_\_\_

## MOST RECENT REGISTRATION:

1. Date of First Appointment:

--	--

Mo

--	--

Day

--	--

Yr

YES NO

2. Did the work registrant fail to keep an appointment?

01 02

3. Did the ES have to submit a report to the Food Stamp office  
because of noncompliance or some other reasons?  
IF "NO", GO TO Q.4.

01 02

3a. Date of the report to the Food Stamp office:

--	--

Mo

--	--

Day

--

Yr

3b. Reasons for the report:

03 To notify Food Stamp office of registrant's employment  
(GO TO Q.4.)

04 To notify Food Stamp office of registrant's noncompliance

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY:

05 Failed to Report to Employment Security  
Department Interview on Two Occasions

06 Failed to Complete Work search As Directed

07 Failed to Report to Employer

08 Refused to Accept Job Referral or Employment

4. Number of job search contacts recorded: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Highest grade: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Does the record note the completion of a GED?

01 02

WASHINGTON  
WORK REGISTRANT ES JOB HISTORY SUPPLEMENT

☐ Supplement To First ES Record Abstraction Form

☐ Supplement To "Supplement for Previous Registration" Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Number \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

RTI Case Number: \_\_\_\_\_

YES NO

1. INFORMATION ON NEXT MOST RECENT JOB:

1a. Job title: \_\_\_\_\_

1b. Months on job: \_\_\_\_\_

1c. Salary: \$\_\_\_\_\_.

1c(1): Basis for pay: \_\_\_\_Hr \_\_\_\_Wk \_\_\_\_Mo \_\_\_\_Yr

1d. Reason for leaving: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1e. Date job ended:

--	--

Mo

--	--

Day

--	--

Yr

2. Does the record indicate a previous job? IF "NO," END.

01 02

IF "YES," COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SERIES OF QUESTIONS.

3. INFORMATION ON NEXT MOST RECENT JOB:

3a. Job title: \_\_\_\_\_

3b. Months on job: \_\_\_\_\_

3c. Salary: \$\_\_\_\_\_.

3c(1): Basis for pay: \_\_\_\_Hr \_\_\_\_Wk \_\_\_\_Mo \_\_\_\_Yr

3d. Reason for leaving: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3e. Date job ended:

--	--

Mo

--	--

Day

--	--

Yr

4. Does the record indicate a previous job? IF "NO," END.

01 02

IF "YES," COMPLETE SUPPLEMENTS AS NECESSARY.

WASHINGTON  
FOOD STAMP WORK REGISTRANT ES RECORD ABSTRACTION FORM  
Supplement for Previous Registration Number \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

RTI Case Number: \_\_\_\_\_

NEXT MOST RECENT REGISTRATION

1. Date of First Appointment:

Mo		Day		Yr	

YES NO

2. Did the work registrant fail to keep an appointment?

01 02

3. Did the ES have to submit a report of noncompliance?

01 02

3a. Date of noncompliance report:

Mo		Day		Yr	

3b. Reasons for the report:

03 To notify Food Stamp office of registrant's employment  
(GO TO Q.4.)

04 To notify Food Stamp office of registrant's noncompliance

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY:

05 Failed to Report to Employment Security  
Department on Two Occasions

06 Failed to Complete Work Search as Directed

07 Failed to Report to Employer

08 Refused to Accept Job Referral or  
Employment

4. Number of job search contacts recorded: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Highest grade: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Does the record note the completion of a GED?

01 02

YES NO

7. Does the record show any work experience? IF "NO," GO TO Q.11.

01 02

INFORMATION ON MOST RECENT JOB:

7a. Job title: \_\_\_\_\_

7b. Months on job: \_\_\_\_\_

7c. Salary: \$\_\_\_\_\_.

7c(1): Basis for pay: \_\_\_\_Hr \_\_\_\_Wk \_\_\_\_Mo \_\_\_\_Yr

7d. Reason for leaving: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7e. Date job ended:

<div>Mo</div>	<div>Day</div>	<div>Yr</div>
---------------	----------------	---------------

8. Does the record indicate a previous job? IF "NO," GO TO Q.11.

01 02

9. INFORMATION ON NEXT MOST RECENT JOB:

9a. Job title: \_\_\_\_\_

9b. Months on job: \_\_\_\_\_

9c. Salary: \$\_\_\_\_\_.

9c(1): Basis for pay: \_\_\_\_Hr \_\_\_\_Wk \_\_\_\_Mo \_\_\_\_Yr

9d. Reason for leaving: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

9e. Date job ended:

<div>Mo</div>	<div>Day</div>	<div>Yr</div>
---------------	----------------	---------------

10. Does the record indicate a previous job? IF "NO," GO TO Q.11.  
IF "YES," COMPLETE A SUPPLEMENTARY EMPLOYMENT HISTORY FORM.

01 02

11. Does the record indicate previous registrations?  
IF "YES," COMPLETE WORK REGISTRATION SUPPLEMENTS AS NECESSARY.

01 02

## **HOUSEHOLD SURVEY INSTRUMENT**

# WORK REGISTRANT QUESTIONNAIRE

[illegible]

## WORK REGISTRANT QUESTIONNAIRE

### INTRODUCTION:

Hello, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ from the Research Triangle Institute. I have an appointment with (RESPONDENT'S NAME).

LOCATE RESPONDENT AND FIND AN APPROPRIATE PLACE TO CONDUCT THE INTERVIEW.

By now you should have received a letter from (Food Stamp Agency Staff Member) of the (State Food Stamp Agency) that told you about the study we are conducting.

HAND RESPONDENT CONSENT FORM AND SAY: Please review this consent form, which explains the study, as I read it and sign it at the bottom to indicate that you understand the study and agree to be interviewed.

READ CONSENT FORM TO RESPONDENT, ASK RESPONDENT TO SIGN, AND THEN SIGN AND DATE FORM. ANSWER QUESTIONS AS NECESSARY.



## SECTION A

A1. We're trying to find out the main reasons people have trouble getting a job. Have any of the following things ever caused you problems in getting a job?

READ CATEGORIES AND CIRCLE ONE CODE FOR EACH.

DO NOT PROBE BUT IF RESPONDENT ELABORATES ON ANY OF THE REASONS LISTED BELOW, RECORD RESPONSE IN SPACE TO THE RIGHT OF CATEGORY.

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| a. lack of transportation?   | Yes...01 + _____ |
|  | No....02 _____   |
| b. lack of experience?   | Yes...01 + _____ |
|  | No....02 _____   |
| c. lack of education?  | Yes...01 + _____ |
|  | No....02 _____   |
| d. lack of skills?   | Yes...01 + _____ |
|  | No....02 _____   |
| e. problems with your health?  | Yes...01 + _____ |
|  | No....02 _____   |
| f. lack of child care?   | Yes...01 + _____ |
|  | No....02 _____   |
| g. other family responsibilities?  | Yes...01 + _____ |
|  | No....02 _____   |
| h. don't know where to look for a job?                                   | Yes...01 + _____ |
|  | No....02 _____   |
| i. couldn't find a job that interested you?                              | Yes...01 + _____ |
|  | No....02 _____   |
| j. no jobs available?  | Yes...01 + _____ |
|  | No....02 _____   |
| k. discrimination because of race, nationality, sex, appearance, or age? | Yes...01 + _____ |
|  | No....02 _____   |

1. any other things? Yes...01 + \_\_\_\_\_  
(SPECIFY) \_\_\_\_\_  
No....02 \_\_\_\_\_

A2. IF RESPONDENT SAID "NO" TO ALL THE REASONS LISTED IN A1, LEAVE A2 BLANK  
AND GO TO SECTION B.

IF RESPONDENT SAID "YES" TO ONLY ONE OF THE REASONS LISTED IN A1, DO NOT  
READ THIS QUESTION. RECORD THE REASON IN A2 AND GO TO SECTION B.

Of those problems that you mentioned, overall which caused you the most  
trouble in getting a job?  
RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION B

- B1. We'd also like to know the main reasons people have trouble getting the education or training they need or want. Have any of the following things ever caused you problems in getting the education or training you need or want?

READ CATEGORIES AND CIRCLE ONE CODE FOR EACH.

DO NOT PROBE BUT IF RESPONDENT ELABORATES ON ANY OF THE REASONS LISTED BELOW, RECORD RESPONSE IN SPACE TO THE RIGHT OF CATEGORY.

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| a. don't know where to get the training you need? | Yes...01 + _____ |
|   | No....02 _____   |
| b. lack of transportation?                        | Yes...01 + _____ |
|   | No....02 _____   |
| c. lack of money to pay for it?                   | Yes...01 + _____ |
|   | No....02 _____   |
| d. problems with your health?                     | Yes...01 + _____ |
|   | No....02 _____   |
| e. lack of child care?                            | Yes...01 + _____ |
|   | No....02 _____   |
| f. other family responsibilities?                 | Yes...01 + _____ |
|   | No....02 _____   |
| g. any other things?<br>(SPECIFY)                 | Yes...01 + _____ |
| _____   | No....02 _____   |

B2. IF RESPONDENT SAID "NO" TO ALL THE REASONS LISTED IN B1, LEAVE B2 BLANK AND GO TO SECTION C.

IF RESPONDENT SAID "YES" TO ONLY ONE OF THE REASONS LISTED IN B1, DO NOT READ THIS QUESTION. RECORD THE REASON IN B2 AND GO TO SECTION C.

Of those problems that you mentioned, overall which caused you the most trouble in getting the education or training you needed or wanted?  
RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE.

---

---

---

## SECTION C

- C1. Now I'm going to read sets of two sentences. In each case, please tell me which of the two sentences is most true of you; that is, which do you believe most?

FOR EACH ITEM, READ BOTH SENTENCES AND CIRCLE CODE FOR THE SELECTED SENTENCE.

IF NECESSARY, REPEAT SENTENCES AND/OR REPEAT: Which of these two sentences is most true of you; that is, which do you believe most?

- a. I believe that I can usually make my plans  
work if I really try ..... 01  
or  
Good or bad luck usually determines if my plans work ..... 02
- b. I believe that what happens to me is mostly  
my own doing ..... 01  
or  
I don't have much choice about what happens to me ..... 02
- c. In the long run, the bad things that happen to us  
are balanced by the good ones ..... 01  
or  
Most misfortunes are the result of lack of ability,  
ignorance, or laziness ..... 02
- d. Sometimes I feel I don't have enough control over  
the direction my life is taking ..... 01  
or  
What happens to me is my own doing ..... 02
- e. Becoming a success is a matter of hard work; luck has  
little to do with it ..... 01  
or  
Getting a good job depends mainly on being in the right  
place at the right time ..... 02
- f. I have little influence over the things that happen to  
me ..... 01  
or  
Chance or luck does not play an important role in my  
life ..... 02

## SECTION D

- D1. We would like to get your opinions about the meaning of work. After each statement that I read, please tell me if you agree, disagree, or are uncertain about the statement.

READ THE STATEMENT TO THE RESPONDENT. IF R SAYS HE OR SHE IS UNCERTAIN ABOUT THE STATEMENT, CIRCLE 03 AND GO ON TO THE NEXT STATEMENT.

IF RESPONDENT SAYS THAT HE OR SHE AGREES WITH THE STATEMENT, SAY, "Do you strongly agree or do you somewhat agree with the statement?" CIRCLE THE CORRECT RESPONSE.

IF RESPONDENT SAYS THAT HE OR SHE DISAGREES WITH THE STATEMENT, SAY, "Do you strongly disagree or do you somewhat disagree with the statement?" CIRCLE THE CORRECT RESPONSE.

	<u>Strongly Agree</u>	<u>Some- what Agree</u>	<u>Uncer- tain</u>	<u>Some- what Dis- agree</u>	<u>Strongly Disagree</u>
a. Work is not required in today's society.	01	02	03	04	05
b. Work is an enjoyable experience.	01	02	03	04	05
c. Work is boring.	01	02	03	04	05
d. Work is not challenging.	01	02	03	04	05
e. Work is an essential part of a person's life.	01	02	03	04	05
f. Work is a rewarding experience.	01	02	03	04	05
g. Work is beneficial to everyone.	01	02	03	04	05
h. Work is not essential in the "Good Life".	01	02	03	04	05
i. Work is an appealing experience.	01	02	03	04	05
j. Work is a requirement in today's society.	01	02	03	04	05
k. Work is not a basic human need.	01	02	03	04	05

## SECTION E

These next questions are about your situation now and when you went on food stamps in early 1986.

E1. We would like to know your current marital status. Are you (READ CATEGORIES)?

CIRCLE ONE CODE.

Married .....	01	(GO TO Q.E3)
Divorced .....	02	
Separated .....	03	
Widowed .....	04	
Never married .....	05	

E2. Are you currently living with someone as though you were married?

Yes .....01

No .....02

E3. Has your marital status changed since January, 1986?

Yes ..... 01

No ..... 02 (GO TO Q.E7)

E4. What was your marital status in January, 1986? Were you (READ CATEGORIES)?

CIRCLE ONE CODE.

Married .....	01	(GO TO Q.E6)
Divorced .....	02	
Separated .....	03	
Widowed .....	04	
Never married .....	05	

E5. In January, 1986, were you living with someone as though you were married?

Yes .....01

No .....02

E6. When did your marital status change?

    /  
    Mo    Yr

E7. For how many children are you currently financially responsible? (IF ZERO, GO TO Q.E9)

\_\_\_\_\_

E8. IF E7=1, ASK "Does this child live with you?" IF R SAYS "YES," ENTER "1" IN THE BLANK. IF "NO," ENTER 0. THEN GO TO Q.E9.

IF E7=GREATER THAN 1, ASK: How many of these children live with you?

---

E9. For how many children were you financially responsible in early 1986? (IF ZERO, GO TO Q.E11)

---

E10. IF E9=1, ASK "Does this child live with you?" IF R SAYS "YES," ENTER "1" IN THE BLANK. IF "NO," ENTER 0. THEN GO TO Q.E10.

IF E9=GREATER THAN 1, ASK: How many of these children lived with you?

---

E11. Including yourself, how many people currently live in your household?

---

E12. Including yourself, how many people lived in your household in early 1986?

---

E13. Did the household in which you grew up ever receive any of the following government benefits?  
(READ CATEGORIES a-i CIRCLE ONE CODE FOR EACH CATEGORY)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
a. AFDC/Welfare .....	01 ...	02
b. Food Stamps .....	01 ...	02
c. Social Security .....	01 ...	02
d. Veterans Benefits .....	01 ...	02
e. Unemployment Compensation .....	01 ...	02
f. Worker's Compensation (for temporary disability) .....	01 ...	02
g. General Assistance .....	01 ...	02
h. School Lunch .....	01 ...	02
i. Other (SPECIFY) .....	01 ...	02

---



E14. After you started living on your own, when did you first begin receiving food stamps?

      /        
Mo    Yr

Never lived on own ..... 01

E15. When did you get your first job for pay, either full-time or part-time? Please include only the first job you worked on a regular basis; do not include odd jobs - that is, work done from time to time, like occasional babysitting or lawnmowing.

      /        
Mo    Yr

Never had a regular job .....01

SECTION F

I would like to ask you some questions about your education.

F1. What is the highest grade of regular school or college that you have completed? (CIRCLE ONE CODE)

Elementary	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
High School	9	10	11	12				
College	13	14	15	16				
Post College	17	18	19	20				

F2. In what year did you finish your highest grade?

Year: \_\_\_\_\_

F3. Have you received a high school diploma or GED certificate?

Yes.....01

No.....02 (GO TO Q.F8)

F4. Was it a high school diploma or GED?

High school diploma ..... 01

GED ..... 02

F5. In what year did you receive your (high school diploma/GED)?

Year: \_\_\_\_\_

F6. Did you receive a college degree or a degree from a business or vocational school?

Yes.....01 Specify type: \_\_\_\_\_

No.....02 (GO TO Q.F8)

F7. In what year did you receive this degree?

Year: \_\_\_\_\_

F8. Would you like to get additional education or training?

Yes.....01

No.....02 (GO TO SECTION G)

F9. What type of education or training would you like to receive.  
RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE.

---

---

---

SECTION G

G1. INTERVIEWER: IN WHAT LANGUAGE IS THE RESPONDENT MOST COMFORTABLE CARRYING ON A CONVERSATION?

ENGLISH . . . . . 01  
SPANISH . . . . . 02  
OTHER (SPECIFY) . . . . . 96

---

G2. With which of the following ethnic groups do you most closely identify?  
(READ THIS QUESTION TO RESPONDENT ONLY IF YOU ARE UNSURE.)

White, not Hispanic . . . . . 01  
Black, not Hispanic . . . . . 02  
Hispanic. . . . . 03  
American Indian or Alaskan  
native . . . . . 04  
Asian or Pacific Islander . . 05  
Other (SPECIFY) . . . . . 96

---

G3. What is your date of birth?

\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_  
MO DAY YEAR

G4. INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT'S NAME, ADDRESS, OR PHONE NUMBER IS DIFFERENT FROM OUR RECORDS, RECORD THE UPDATED INFORMATION BELOW.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION H

We would like to ask you some questions about your participation in the Food Stamp Program and your education and work experience. We are interested in identifying when these events occurred during the period from January, 1984, to the present. In order to accurately record these dates, we have a calendar we would like to complete with your help.

HAND EVENT CALENDAR TO RESPONDENT.

Please refer to the calendar as I ask you the following questions.

- H1. The information that we have shows that since January, 1986, you or your household received food stamps during (SHOW CALENDAR. REVIEW DATES AS THEY APPEAR ON CALENDAR). Is this correct? IF YES, CIRCLE CODE AND PLACE AN "X" IN APPROPRIATE BOXES IN EVENT CALENDAR. IF NO, EMPHASIZE THAT THE INFORMATION IS FROM AGENCY RECORDS, RESOLVE DISCREPANCY IF POSSIBLE, AND PLACE AN "X" IN APPROPRIATE BOXES IN EVENT CALENDAR.

Yes .....01

No .....02

- H2. Did you or your household receive food stamps between January, 1984, and December, 1985.

Yes .....01

No .....02 (GO TO Q.H4)

- H3. During which months in 1984 and 1985 did you or your household receive food stamps?  
REFER TO CALENDAR WITH RESPONDENT. PLACE AN "X" IN THE BOXES OF THE MONTHS IDENTIFIED.

- H4. Let's talk about some other things that happened during the period from January, 1984 to the present. During this period, were you enrolled in classes at a ...  
FOR EACH "YES" RESPONSE, ASK: When did you attend these classes? FOR EACH EVENT IDENTIFIED, PLACE AN "X" IN THE BOXES OF THE EVENT CALENDAR FOR THE MONTHS ENROLLED.

CIRCLE ONE CODE FOR EACH ITEM.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
a. high school .....	01	02
b. vocational/technical school ..	01	02
c. community/junior college .....	01	02
d. college/university .....	01	02

- H5. During the period from January, 1984, to the present, have you participated in any of the following training programs:

READ CATEGORIES AND CIRCLE ONE CODE FOR EACH PROGRAM.

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Adult Basic Education/GED Program.....	.01	.02
Special Reading Programs .....	.01	.02
Basic Education in English as a Second Language .....	.01	.02
Job search assistance/job club .....	.01	.02
On-the-job training .....	.01	.02
Training in military (other than basic training).....	.01	.02
Employer training program .....	.01	.02
Union or labor association apprenticeship .....	.01	.02
Aid to Families with Department Children (WIN) .....	.01	.02
Employment and Training Administration (e.g., apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs)....	.01	.02
Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) (e.g. Title IIA, Title IIB, Title III).....	.01	.02
Targeted jobs tax credit (TJTC) .....	.01	.02
Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act (YEDPA) .....	.01	.02

H6. FOR EACH PROGRAM IDENTIFIED IN Q.H5., ASK: When did you participate in (PROGRAM)?  
REFER TO EVENT CALENDAR. ENTER NAMES OF PROGRAMS IN SECTION III AND PLACE AN "X" IN THE APPROPRIATE BOXES TO IDENTIFY MONTHS OF PARTICIPATION. IF NO PROGRAMS IDENTIFIED, GO TO Q.H7.

H7. During the period from January, 1984, to the present, did you work at a job for pay, either full-time or part-time? Please include only jobs worked on a regular basis; do not include odd jobs - that is, work done from time to time, like occasional babysitting or lawnmowing.

CIRCLE ONE CODE.

Yes.....01  
No.....02 (GO TO Q.H9)

H8. What were the names or titles of these jobs and when did you work them?  
PROBE: Any others?  
REFER TO EVENT CALENDAR. ENTER JOB TITLES IN SECTION IV AND PLACE AN "X" IN THE APPROPRIATE BOXES TO IDENTIFY THE MONTHS WORKED.

H9. During the period from January, 1984, to the present, were there times when you were unemployed but actively looking for work?

CIRCLE ONE CODE.

Yes.....01  
No.....02 (GO TO H11.)

H10. During which months were you unemployed but actively looking for work?  
PROBE: Any other months?  
REFER TO EVENT CALENDAR. PLACE AN "X" IN THE APPROPRIATE BOXES IN SECTION V TO IDENTIFY PERIODS OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

H11. During the period from January, 1984, to the present, were there times when you were unemployed and not looking for work?

CIRCLE ONE CODE.

Yes.....01

No.....02 (GO TO INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING SUPPLEMENTS)

H12. During which months were you unemployed and not looking for work?

PROBE: Any other months?

REFER TO EVENT CALENDAR. PLACE AN "X" IN THE APPROPRIATE BOXES IN SECTION VI TO IDENTIFY PERIODS OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

#### INTERVIEWER CHECKPOINT:

REVIEW SECTIONS II-VI OF THE EVENT CALENDAR. EVERY MONTH ON THE CALENDAR SHOULD BE ACCOUNTED FOR IN THESE THREE SECTIONS (RESPONDENT SHOULD HAVE BEEN EITHER EMPLOYED OR UNEMPLOYED CONTINUOUSLY DURING THE FOUR YEARS COVERED BY THE CALENDAR). IF GAPS ARE IDENTIFIED, RESOLVE THEM WITH THE RESPONDENT.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING SUPPLEMENTS:

REVIEW THE EVENT CALENDAR. FOR EACH EVENT IDENTIFIED ON THE CALENDAR IN SECTIONS II-VI, DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF PERIODS OF ACTIVITY THAT OCCURRED BETWEEN JANUARY, 1986, AND THE PRESENT AND ENTER THAT NUMBER IN THE CHART BELOW.

COMPLETE THE APPROPRIATE EVENT SUPPLEMENT FOR EACH PERIOD OF ACTIVITY IDENTIFIED.

DO NOT COMPLETE A SUPPLEMENT FOR EVENTS THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JANUARY, 1986, UNLESS THE TIME PERIOD ALSO INCLUDES MONTHS AFTER JANUARY, 1986.

#### ACTIVITY CHART

EVENT	NUMBER OF PERIODS
EDUCATION	
TRAINING PROGRAMS	
EMPLOYMENT	
UNEMPLOYMENT (LOOKING)	
UNEMPLOYMENT (NOT LOOKING)	

WORK REGISTRANT QUESTIONNAIRE

EVENT CALENDAR

RTI CASE NO.: \_\_\_\_\_

WORK REGISTRANT: \_\_\_\_\_

INTERVIEWER: \_\_\_\_\_

## Event Calendar

[illegible]



OMB Number: 05840372

Expiration Date: December 1989

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

EDUCATION SUPPLEMENT

RTI Case No: \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

TYPE OF EDUCATION (CIRCLE ONE):

High School/Adult Education..01  
Voc./Technical School .....02  
Community/Junior College ....03  
College/University .....04

PERIOD OF EDUCATION:

\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_  
Mo Yr Mo Yr

Now I would like to ask you specific questions about the education you received from (PERIOD OF EDUCATION).

1. Are you currently enrolled in these classes?

Yes.....01

No.....02 (GO TO Q.5)

2. What is your major area of study?

PROBE TO IDENTIFY SPECIFIC AREA, SUCH AS COLLEGE PREP, VOC. ED.,  
COSMETOLOGY, CARPENTRY, SECRETARIAL, BUSINESS, HISTORY, ENGINEERING,  
DEPENDING ON EDUCATION LEVEL.

---

3. Are you working toward a degree, diploma, or certificate?

Yes.....01

No.....02

4. How many hours a week do you attend classes?

Hours: \_\_\_\_\_ (GO TO INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS)

5. What was your major area of study?

PROBE TO IDENTIFY SPECIFIC AREA, SUCH AS COLLEGE PREP, VOC. ED.,  
COSMETOLOGY, CARPENTRY, SECRETARIAL, BUSINESS, HISTORY, ENGINEERING,  
DEPENDING ON EDUCATION LEVEL.

---

6. Were you working toward a degree, diploma, or certificate?

Yes.....01

No.....02 (GO TO Q.9)

7. Did you receive a degree, diploma, or certificate?

Yes.....01

No.....02 (GO TO Q.9)

8. What degree, diploma, or certificate did you receive?

---

9. Why are you not in the program now?

DO NOT READ CHOICES. RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE IN SPACE AND CIRCLE ALL CODES THAT APPLY.

---

Completed program/program ended ..... 01  
Left to take a job ..... 02  
Left to enter other school/training ..... 03  
Was asked to leave ..... 04  
Count not afford expense..... 05  
Other (SPECIFY)

..... 96

---

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS:

IF RESPONDENT HAS IDENTIFIED OTHER EDUCATION EVENTS, SAY: Next, I would like to ask similar questions about your education in (LEVEL OF EDUCATION) for the time period (DATES FROM EVENT CALENDAR).

IF RESPONDENT HAS NO OTHER EDUCATION EVENTS, GO TO NEXT APPLICABLE SUPPLEMENT.

EDUCATION SUPPLEMENT

RTI Case No: \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

TYPE OF EDUCATION (CIRCLE ONE):

High School/Adult Education..01  
Voc./Technical School .....02  
Community/Junior College ....03  
College/University .....04

PERIOD OF EDUCATION:

\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_  
Mo Yr Mo Yr

Now I would like to ask you specific questions about the education you received from (PERIOD OF EDUCATION).

1. Are you currently enrolled in these classes?

Yes.....01  
No.....02 (GO TO Q.5)

2. What is your major area of study?

PROBE TO IDENTIFY SPECIFIC AREA, SUCH AS COLLEGE PREP, VOC. ED.,  
COSMETOLOGY, CARPENTRY, SECRETARIAL, BUSINESS, HISTORY, ENGINEERING,  
DEPENDING ON EDUCATION LEVEL.

---

3. Are you working toward a degree, diploma, or certificate?

Yes.....01  
No.....02

4. How many hours a week do you attend classes?

Hours: \_\_\_\_\_ (GO TO INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS)

5. What was your major area of study?

PROBE TO IDENTIFY SPECIFIC AREA, SUCH AS COLLEGE PREP, VOC. ED.,  
COSMETOLOGY, CARPENTRY, SECRETARIAL, BUSINESS, HISTORY, ENGINEERING,  
DEPENDING ON EDUCATION LEVEL.

---

6. Were you working toward a degree, diploma, or certificate?

Yes.....01

No.....02 (GO TO Q.9)

7. Did you receive a degree, diploma, or certificate?

Yes.....01

No.....02 (GO TO Q.9)

8. What degree, diploma, or certificate did you receive?

---

9. Why are you not in the program now?

DO NOT READ CHOICES. RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE IN SPACE AND CIRCLE ALL CODES THAT APPLY.

---

Completed program/program ended ..... 01  
Left to take a job ..... 02  
Left to enter other school/training ..... 03  
Was asked to leave ..... 04  
Count not afford expense..... 05  
Other (SPECIFY)

---

..... 96

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS:

IF RESPONDENT HAS IDENTIFIED OTHER EDUCATION EVENTS, SAY: Next, I would like to ask similar questions about your education in (LEVEL OF EDUCATION) for the time period (DATES FROM EVENT CALENDAR).

IF RESPONDENT HAS NO OTHER EDUCATION EVENTS, GO TO NEXT APPLICABLE SUPPLEMENT.

TRAINING PROGRAM SUPPLEMENT

RTI Case No: \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF PROGRAM:

PERIOD OF PROGRAM:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
MO YR MO YR

Now I would like to ask you some questions about the training program you participated in from (PERIOD OF PROGRAM).

1. Are you currently participating in this program?

Yes.....01

No.....02 (GO TO Q.6)

2. What type of training are you receiving; that is, what job skills are you learning?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. How many hours per week do you participate in this training program?

Hours: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Is this program part of a government-sponsored program?

Yes.....01

No.....02 (GO TO Q.6)

5. What agency sponsors the program?

CIRCLE ONE CODE

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (WIN) ..... 01  
Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA, e.g.,  
Title IIA, Title IIB, Title III) ..... 02  
Employment Security Commission ..... 03  
Other (SPECIFY) ..... 96

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What type of training did you receive; that is, what job skills did you learn?

---

---

---

7. How many hours per week did you participate in this training program?

Hours: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Was this program part of a government-sponsored program?

Yes.....01

No.....02 (GO TO INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS)

9. What agency sponsored the program?

CIRCLE ONE CODE

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (WIN)..... 01  
Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA, e.g., Title IIA,  
Title IIB, Title III)..... 02  
Employment Security Commission..... 03  
Other (SPECIFY) ..... 96

---

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS:

IF RESPONDENT HAS IDENTIFIED OTHER TRAINING PROGRAMS, SAY: Next, I would like to ask similar questions about (TRAINING PROGRAM) that you participated in during the time period (DATES FROM EVENT CALENDAR).

IF RESPONDENT HAS PARTICIPATED IN NO OTHER TRAINING PROGRAM, GO TO NEXT APPLICABLE SUPPLEMENT.

EMPLOYMENT SUPPLEMENT

RTI Case No: \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

Job Title:

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_  
Mo Yr Mo Yr

Now I would like to ask you some questions about the job you had from (PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT), when you worked as a \_\_\_\_\_ (JOB TITLE).

1. What kind of business or industry was that in? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What activities did you perform on this job?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Did a government agency help you get this job?

Yes .....01

No .....02 (GO TO Q.6)

4. What was the name of the agency that helped you get the job?  
(RECORD RESPONSE VERBATIM)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. On the average, how many hours per week (do you/did you) work on this job, not counting overtime hours?

Hours: \_\_\_\_\_



6. How much (are/were) you paid (when you left this job)?  
RECORD RATE OF PAY AND CIRCLE CODE TO IDENTIFY PAY PERIOD.

Rate: \_\_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_\_      Period: Hourly .....01  
Daily .....02  
Weekly .....03  
Every two weeks ....04  
Twice a month .....05  
Monthly .....06  
Other (SPECIFY)  
\_\_\_\_\_ ...96

7. How much were you paid when you started this job?  
RECORD RATE OF PAY AND CIRCLE CODE TO IDENTIFY PAY PERIOD

Rate: \_\_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_\_      Period: Hourly .....01  
Daily .....02  
Weekly .....03  
Every two weeks ....04  
Twice a month .....05  
Monthly .....06  
Other (SPECIFY)  
\_\_\_\_\_ ...96

8. In addition to the regular pay you just mentioned, did you receive any other pay from this job such as bonuses, tips, commissions, or hazardous duty pay?

Yes .....01  
No .....02 (GO TO Q.11)

9. What was the amount of other pay received on this job?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_\_ per \_\_\_\_\_

10. Are you currently employed at this job?

Yes .....01 (GO TO INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS)  
No .....02

11. What was the main reason you left this job? (READ CATEGORIES, CIRCLE ONE CODE.)

a. Laid off .....01  
b. Dismissed .....02 } (GO TO INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS)  
c. Quit/Resigned .....03  
d. Other (SPECIFY)  
\_\_\_\_\_ ...96 (GO TO INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS)

12. You said you (quit/resigned). Why did you (quit/resign)?  
(CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

- a. Pregnancy .....01
- b. Health reasons (your own) .....02
- c. Retirement/old age .....03
- d. Child care problems .....04
- e. Transportation problems .....05
- f. Personal, family reasons .....06
- g. Return to school .....07
- h. Took a better job .....08
- i. Military .....09
- j. Unsatisfactory work arrangements  
(Hours, pay, etc.) .....10
- k. Encouraged to quit by employer.....11
- l. Other (SPECIFY)

...96

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS:

IF RESPONDENT HAS IDENTIFIED OTHER JOBS, SAY: Next, I would like to ask similar questions about (JOB TITLE) job that you had during the time period (DATES FROM EVENT CALENDAR).

IF RESPONDENT HAS HAD NO OTHER JOBS, GO TO NEXT APPLICABLE SUPPLEMENT.

UNEMPLOYMENT SUPPLEMENT  
(LOOKING FOR WORK)

RTI Case No: \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT:    /        to    /          
                            Mo    Yr           Mo    Yr

Now I would like to ask you some questions about the time from (PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT) when you were unemployed but actively looking for work.

1. During that time, when you were looking for work, did you use any of the following resources? (READ CHOICES a-i, CIRCLE ONE CODE FOR EACH.)

	Yes	No
a. State employment service .....	.01	....02
b. Ads in newspapers, periodicals .....	.01	....02
c. TV/radio ads .....	.01	....02
d. Job search skills training program (Job Club) .....	.01	....02
e. School placement office/teachers or professors .....	.01	....02
f. Friends and relatives .....	.01	....02
g. Community action groups, Urban League, welfare agencies .....	.01	....02
h. Local JPTA Program .....	.01	....02
i. WIN (Work Incentive Programs) .....	.01	....02
j. Direct contacts with employers .....	.01	....02
k. Placement assistance from training programs .....	.01	....02
i. Other (SPECIFY) .....		
_____	.....01	....02

2. Did any of these resources lead to direct contact with employers by phone, mail, or in person regardless of whether you were offered a job?

Yes .....01  
No .....02 (GO TO Q.6)

3. Which resources led you to have direct contact with an employer?  
CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY

a. State employment service .....	.01
b. Ads in newspapers, periodicals .....	.02
c. TV/radio ads .....	.03
d. Job search skills training program (Job Club) .....	.04
e. School placement office/teachers or professors .....	.05
f. Friends and relatives .....	.06
g. Community action groups, Urban League, welfare agencies .....	.07
h. Local JPTA Program .....	.08
i. WIN (Work Incentive Programs) .....	.09
j. Direct contacts with employers .....	.10
k. Placement assistance from training programs .....	.11
i. Other (SPECIFY) .....	

.....12

4. Did a job offer result from any of these contacts with employers?

Yes .....01

No .....02 (GO TO Q.6)

5. Of these resources that led to direct contact with employers, which ones led to a job offer?

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.

- a. State employment service .....01
- b. Ads in newspapers, periodicals .....02
- c. TV/radio ads .....03
- d. Job search skills training program (Job Club) .....04
- e. School placement office/teachers or professors .....05
- f. Friends and relatives .....06
- g. Community action groups, Urban League, welfare agencies .....07
- h. Local JPTA Program .....08
- i. WIN (Work Incentive Programs) .....09
- j. Direct contacts with employers .....10
- k. Placement assistance from training programs .....11
- i. Other (SPECIFY)

.....12

6. During this period from (PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT), were you required to look for work for any of the following reasons? (READ CHOICES a-f AND CIRCLE ONE CODE FOR EACH.)

- |   | Yes | No |
|---|-----|----|
| a. Because of Food Stamp requirements? .....                            | 01  | 02 |
| b. To get unemployment compensation checks? .....                       | 01  | 02 |
| c. Because of WIN program requirements? .....                           | 01  | 02 |
| d. Because of AFDC or welfare requirements? .....                       | 01  | 02 |
| e. Because of requirements for an employment or training program? ..... | 01  | 02 |
| f. For any other reasons? (SPECIFY)                                     |     |    |

.....01 .....02

#### INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS:

IF RESPONDENT HAS IDENTIFIED OTHER PERIODS OF UNEMPLOYMENT WHEN HE/SHE WAS LOOKING FOR WORK, SAY: Next I would like to ask you similar questions about the time period (DATES FROM EVENT CALENDAR) when you were unemployed but actively looking for work.

IF RESPONDENT HAS IDENTIFIED NO OTHER PERIODS OF UNEMPLOYMENT WHEN HE/SHE WAS LOOKING FOR WORK, GO TO NEXT APPLICABLE SUPPLEMENT.

UNEMPLOYMENT SUPPLEMENT  
(NOT LOOKING FOR WORK)

RTI Case No: \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT:    /    to    /  
                            Mo   Yr       Mo   Yr

Now I would like to ask you some questions about the time from (PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT) when you were unemployed and not looking for work.

1. During that time, what was your reason for not looking for work? (DO NOT READ ANSWER CHOICES UNLESS ASKED BY RESPONDENT. RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE IN SPACE AND CIRCLE ALL CODES THAT APPLY.)

---

In school or training program .....01  
In an institution (hospital, jail, etc.) .....02  
On vacation .....03  
Sick/disabled .....04  
Didn't feel like it/just hanging around .....05  
Keeping house .....06  
Caring for children .....07  
Other family responsibilities .....08  
Didn't have training/skills/experience .....09  
Other (SPECIFY) .....  
.....96

2. IF MORE THAN ONE REASON GIVEN IN Q.1: Which was the main reason you were not looking for work?  
RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE IN SPACE AND CIRCLE ONE CODE.

---

In school or training program .....01  
In an institution (hospital, jail, etc.) .....02  
On vacation .....03  
Sick/disabled .....04  
Didn't feel like it/just hanging around .....05  
Keeping house .....06  
Caring for children .....07  
Other family responsibilities .....08  
Didn't have training/skills/experience .....09  
Other (SPECIFY) .....  
.....96